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THE PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF
COLONIAL BOSTON

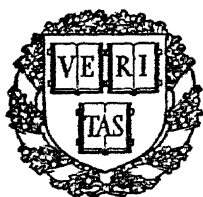
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THE PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF COLONIAL BOSTON

BY

ROBERT FRANCIS SEYBOLT



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FOREWORD

AFTER its fashion, this little study supplements my *Public Schools of Colonial Boston*. It is another pioneer attempt to gather together the sources for an account of the intellectual life of the time.

From the dates of their establishment, the public writing schools of colonial Boston offered only the usual elementary instruction in spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, and the catechism. The rich program of studies in the free grammar schools was strictly classical, and changed only with respect to the authors selected. In its administration of the schools the town was conservative, and insisted on continuing the educational traditions of the founders.

The records of the private schools tell a story which is quite different from that of the public schools. Unhampered by the control of the town meeting, and little influenced by traditional modes of procedure, these institutions were free to grow with the town. This they did as conditions suggested it. The result was a remarkably comprehensive program of instruction which appears to have met every contemporary educational need.

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ABBREVIATIONS

B.R.	Boston Records, i.e. <i>Reports of the Record Commissioners of the City of Boston.</i>
B.N.L.	<i>The Boston News-Letter.</i>
W.N.L.	<i>The Weekly News-Letter.</i>
B.W.N.L.	<i>The Boston Weekly News-Letter.</i>
M.G. & B.N.L.	<i>The Massachusetts Gazette and Boston News-Letter.</i>
M.G.	<i>The Massachusetts Gazette.</i>
B.G. or W.J. ...	<i>The Boston Gazette, or Weekly Journal.</i>
B.G. or C.J.	<i>The Boston Gazette, or Country Journal.</i>
B.G. & C.J.	<i>The Boston Gazette and Country Journal.</i>
N.E.W.J.	<i>The New-England Weekly Journal.</i>
W.R.	<i>The Weekly Rehearsal.</i>
B.W.A.	<i>The Boston Weekly Advertiser.</i>
G. & R.B.P.B. & A.	<i>Green & Russell's Boston Post-Boy & Advertiser.</i>
B.P.B. & A.	<i>The Boston Post-Boy & Advertiser.</i>
M.G. & B.P.B. & A.	<i>The Massachusetts Gazette, and the Boston Post-Boy and Advertiser.</i>
B.E.P.	<i>The Boston Evening-Post.</i>
I.A.	<i>The Independent Advertiser.</i>
B.C.	<i>The Boston Chronicle.</i>
M.S. or T.B.J. ...	<i>The Massachusetts Spy, or Thomas's Boston Journal.</i>
M.S. or A.O.L. .	<i>The Massachusetts Spy, or American Oracle of Liberty.</i>
E.J. & N.H.P. ...	<i>The Essex Journal and New Hampshire Packet.</i>
N.E.C. or E.J. ...	<i>The New-England Chronicle: or, the Essex Gazette.</i>
N.E.C.	<i>The New-England Chronicle.</i>
N.M.	<i>The Newport R.I. Mercury.</i>
N.Y.G.	<i>The New York Gazette.</i>
N.Y.G. or W.P.B.	<i>The New York Gazette, or Weekly Post-Boy.</i>

- N.Y.G., R.W.P.B. *The New York Gazette, Revived in the Weekly Post-Boy.*
- N.Y.G. & W.M. *The New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury.*
- R.N.Y.G. or C., H.R., N.J. & Q.W.A. *Rivington's New York Gazetteer, or Connecticut, Hudson's River, New Jersey & Quebec Weekly Advertiser.*
- N.Y.W.J. *The New York Weekly Journal.*
- P.G. *The Pennsylvania Gazette.*
- (P.) Postscript.
- (S.) Supplement.

THE PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF
COLONIAL BOSTON

PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

AVAILABLE records will not permit us to determine the year in which the first private school was established in Boston. It may be assumed that there was a demand for instruction before the opening of the public school, in 1635 or 1636.¹ Very probably private teachers appeared as early as 1630, or shortly after the town was settled.

The first private schoolmaster mentioned in the town records was "Mr Jones," who, on May 28, 1666, was "sent for by the Select men for keep^s a school and . . . required to performe his promise to the Towne in the Winter to remoue himselfe and famly in the springe: And forbideng to keep schoole any longer."² What he taught does not appear in the minutes. In the following year, "Mr Will Howard" was given "liberty to keep a wrighting schoole, to teach childeren to writte and to keep accounts."³ Many deeds and other documents indicate that he was in demand as a scrivener

1. B.R., II, 5 (Apr. 13, 1635): Philemon Pormort, "intreated to become scholemaster," may not have accepted. *Ibid.*, II, 160 (Aug. 12, 1636): Daniel Maude "chosen thereunto." See R. F. Seybolt, *The Public Schools of Colonial Boston* (Harvard University Press, 1935), I, 12.

[This section is reprinted with permission from the *New England Quarterly*, September, 1935.]

2. B.R., VII, 32 (June 26, 1666).

3. B.R., VII, 36 (Apr. 29, 1667). He lived on the southwest side of Hudson's Lane (now Elm Street).

when not engaged in the schoolroom. A contemporary, in the North End, was Robert Cannon, who was "licenced keepe schoole" August 31, 1668.⁴

A deed of July 11, 1674 mentions "John Sanford of Boston . . . writing school master."⁵ Sanford, "a pious Skillful and prudent Man," was the teacher of Hannah Hull.⁶ If Hannah, born February 14, 1656/57, entered his school at four or five years of age, which would not have been unusual then, it may be said that he was teaching in the early sixteen-sixties. Apparently, he was one of the popular teachers of his time, for he had prospered sufficiently to own a schoolhouse separate from his dwelling.⁷ Shortly after his death, it was observed that "The seats [were] full of Scholars brought in by a Stranger who took Mr. Sanford's place."⁸

From the diary of Samuel Sewall, who married Hannah Hull, we learn the names of several teachers in his neighborhood. He notes, on January 7, 1686/87,

4. B.R., VII, 43. This was Robert Cannon, Senior, who rented rooms from Richard Collicott on Prince Street. He appears in a Boston tax list of 1674 (B.R., I, 32).

5. *Suffolk Deeds*, VIII, 450. John Sanford, b. 1626; admitted a member of the First Church, Apr. 22, 1655; d. Feb. 10, 1676/77. See "The Diary of Samuel Sewall" (5 *Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc.*, v, 35).

6. "The Letter-Book of Samuel Sewall," in 6 *Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc.*, II, 135.

7. John Sanford's will, Jan. 19, 1676/77: "I Give . . . to the Third Church . . . in Boston after my . . . wifes decease my Schoolehouse with the Land whereupon it Standeth" (*Suffolk County Probate Records*, VI, 273). His school was on an alley (now covered), leading westerly from "the High street" (now Washington Street), a short distance north of Colburn's Lane (now Avery Street). The Hulls, and later the Sewalls, lived on the east side of "the High street," a few doors south of "the Mylne street" (now Summer Street).

8. "The Diary of Samuel Sewall" (*op. cit.*, v, 36), entry of Feb. 18, 1676/77.

that "This day Dame Walker is taken so ill that she sends home my Daughters, not being able to teach them."⁹ His daughters may have gone then to Eleazer Moody's school, an inference suggested by a memorandum in his diary, October 16, 1688: "Little Hañah going to school in the morn, being enter'd within the Schoolhouse Lane, is rid over by David Lopez."¹⁰ At that time there was no private school in Schoolhouse Lane. Five months earlier Sewall had "Put [his son] Sam. to Eliezer Moodey to learn to write."¹¹ Moody's school was located near Prison Lane (now Court Street), on the west side of "the Highway" (now Tremont Street).¹² Very likely the children were advised to go to school by way of Schoolhouse Lane (now School Street), rather than by way of "the High street" past the crowded market, and up Prison Lane past the town prison and its yard. Three years later Sewall sent his son Joseph "to School to Capt. Townsend's Mother's, his Cousin Jane accompanying

9. *Op. cit.*, v, 164. Mrs. Sarah Walker lived on the west side of "the High street" almost directly opposite the Sewalls; died Dec. 21, 1695. In 1687 Sewall's daughters were Hannah, b. Feb. 3, 1679/80; and Elizabeth, b. Dec. 29, 1681. Elizabeth later attended a school kept by "Samson Schoolm^t." See Sewall's "ledger" (Ms. at N.E.H.G.S.), fol. 97, entry of Oct. 8, 1701.

10. "The Diary of Samuel Sewall," *op. cit.*, v, 231. It would not have been necessary for Hannah to enter Schoolhouse Lane on her way from home to any private school in the immediate neighborhood.

11. *Ibid.*, v, 213, entry of May 14, 1688. Samuel, b. June 11, 1678, had been attending the public grammar school since Sept. 13, 1686 (*ibid.*, v, 151). He went to Moody's school at noon or after five o'clock in the afternoon. On Sept. 13, 1688, his father "corrected" him for "saying he had been at the Writing School, when he had not" (*ibid.*, v, 225).

12. *Ibid.*, v, 232n. Moody, also well known as a scrivener, was in Boston as late as 1706 (*ibid.*, vi, 175). He died in Dedham, 1720.

him, carried his Horn-book."¹³ Joseph had then attained the mature age of two years, eight months, and twelve days.¹⁴ In 1695 he went "to Mrs. Kay's to school at Mr. Trott's house."¹⁵ His sister Mary, in 1696, "goes to Mrs. Thair's to learn to Read and Knit."¹⁶

William Haynes, a "writing Master," came from Hampton in 1680 to try his fortune in Boston, but was refused admittance as an "Inhabitant of y^e Towne."¹⁷ However, on "April 25th, 1681, John Brooking became surety to the town for William Haynes, schoolmaster, and his family," which implies that Haynes established his residence and school at the Salutation tavern.¹⁸ Also in the North End was "Thomas Atkins,

13. *Op. cit.*, v, 341, entry of Apr. 27, 1691. Mrs. Hannah Townsend lived on the west side of "the High street," two doors north of Blott's Lane (now Winter Street); died Jan. 17, 1699/1700. "Cousin Jane" was Jane Tappan, b. Sept. 28, 1674.

14. Born Aug. 15, 1688.

15. "The Diary of Samuel Sewall" (*op. cit.*, v, 411), entry of Aug. 27, 1695. Mrs. Ann Kay lived at Bernard Trott's house on the west side of "the High street" near the north corner of Schoolhouse Lane; died July 22, 1715. *Ibid.*, vii, 50, entry of July 24, 1715: "Mrs Añe Kay buried . . . Aged 74., born at Manchester. Was a good Woman, and a good School-Mistress."

16. *Ibid.*, v, 436, entry of Nov. 10, 1696. Mary Sewall, b. Oct. 28, 1691. Mrs. Deborah Thayer (d. Jan. 4, 1700/1) was the daughter of Hannah Townsend. Her son Ebenezer Thayer was appointed usher at the public grammar school, 1709. She lived on the west side of "the High street" near the north corner of Blott's Lane.

17. B.R., x, 58 (July 29, 1680). "Henery Tippinge schoolmaster at Samuel Blithes" was refused admittance, Oct. 30, 1682 (*ibid.*, x, 59).

18. B.R., x, 70. John Brookings was proprietor of the Salutation, located at the northwest corner of Salutation Alley and Ship (now Commercial) Street.

writing master," whose name appears in a " Boston Valuation " list of August 27, 1688.¹⁹

On July 29, 1678 Charles Cleate, " Dancing Mast^r," learned that the selectmen of Boston were not ready to permit the establishment of a school for dancing.²⁰ There must have been some indulgence in dancing, however, to inspire Increase Mather to publish in 1684 *An Arrow against profane and promiscuous dancing, drawn out of the quiver of the Scriptures*. This denunciation did not deter Francis Stepney from holding " mixt Dances," even on Lecture Day. In fact, he went so far as to say " that by one Play he could teach more Divinity than Mr. Willard or the Old Testament." The " Ministers of this Town " then complained " to the Court," and " Said Stepney " was " ordered not to keep a Dancing School."²¹

In the latter part of the seventeenth century private grammar schools were opened by Joseph Dasset, Peter Burr, and Edward Mills, graduates of Harvard College. Josiah Cotton writes, in his diary: " about y^e year 1692 remov^d to Mr. Joseph Dasset's school at Boston, under whose tuition I was till God took him away by death: In whose school succeeded Mr. Peter

19. *Massachusetts Archives*, CXXIX, 144a. The children of the French Congregation, established in 1687, were taught by John Rawlins (b. 1635; d. June 5, 1719). The Rev. Peter Dailé left " Five pounds to . . . John Rawlings French Schoolmaster," Apr. 20, 1715 (*Suffolk County Probate Records*, xviii, 470). Rawlins is mentioned often in the diaries of Cotton Mather and Samuel Sewall.

20. B.R., x, 57.

21. " The Diary of Samuel Sewall " (*op. cit.*, v, 103-4, 112), entries of Nov. 12, 1685 and Dec. 17, 1685. See also B.R., x, 61; and *Recs. Ct. of Assistants, Col. Mass. Bay*, 1, 294. Samuel Willard was pastor of the Old South Church.

Burr, to which (after I had been a small space again wth Mr. Wisewall) I returned, & continued with Mast^r Burr until my admission into y^e Colledge . . . Jan. 29, 1694.”²² Joseph Dassetts conducted his school in “a Chamber at Cotton-hill,” which he rented from Samuel Sewall.²³ This schoolroom was later taken over by Peter Burr, among whose pupils was Joseph Sewall from August, 1696 to August, 1699.²⁴ Samuel Sewall’s ledger informs us that Burr’s tuition fee was £2 per year, which may have been the customary charge for instruction in grammar.²⁵ Entries in Burr’s account book indicate that he taught writing as well as Latin, and that he admitted girls, some of whom attended his school “to learn lattin.”²⁶ A petition to the General Court, November 8, 1710, states that Edward Mills had “Sent Sundry Students from his School to Col-

22. *Pubs. Colonial Soc. Mass.*, xxvi, 278. Joseph Dassetts, b. Oct. 14, 1666; A.B., Harvard, 1687; A.M.; d. July 22, 1693. Ichabod Wiswall taught at Duxbury.

23. Sewall’s “ledger” (*op. cit.*), fol. 25, entry of July 3, 1691. The “school” stood on the west side of Prison Lane, facing the present Scollay Square.

24. Peter Burr’s “account book” (Ms. at Mass. Hist. Soc.), entry of May 7 (year omitted): “paid M^r Joseph Dassetts three pounds being in full for the rent of his schoolhouse.” See also B.R., xxix, 226 (Aug. 6, 1698). Peter Burr, b. Mar., 1667/68; A.B., Harvard, 1690; A.M.; Justice, Supreme Court of Connecticut; d. Dec. 25, 1724.

25. Fol. 71: Memoranda of payments for Joseph’s “Schooling,” Feb. 11, 1696/97; Jan. 1, 1697/98; Oct. 22, 1698; Aug. 28, 1699 (“till y^e breaking up his School; w^{ch} he saith is to be this week”). These entries indicate that Joseph Sewall did not enter the public Latin School in 1696. See H. F. Jenks, *Catalogue of the Boston Public Latin School, established in 1635. With an historical sketch* (Boston, 1886), “Catalogue,” 41.

26. His account book contains the names of many of his pupils, with the fees which they paid. “Faith Savage and Abigail Gillam began to learn lattin 9^{ber}: 7th: 96.”

ledge, & been serving the Town in the capacity of a Gramm^r Tutour for the space of near Twenty Years.”²⁷ Mills continued in his private school until July 11, 1722, when he was appointed master of the public Writing School in Queen Street.²⁸

The two public schools — the old grammar school, and the writing school which opened November 1, 1684 in Prison Lane (later Queen Street) — admitted only boys who were at least seven years of age and had learned to read. Girls as well as boys were welcome, at any age, in the private schools. In reading schools conducted by women the veriest beginners learned the alphabet, simple spelling, reading, and the rudiments of sewing and knitting.²⁹ On a somewhat higher level were the writing schools, usually kept by men, at which spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic were taught. Throughout the colonial period these schools prepared many boys for admittance into the public schools.³⁰

27. *Mass. Archives*, LVIII, 278. Edward Mills, b. June 29, 1665; A.B., Harvard, 1685; A.M.; d. Nov. 7, 1732; taught in Dorchester before coming to Boston in 1691 (B.R., x, 81). See also B.R., XI, 172 (Sept. 8, 1712).

28. Probably served as master of the Writing School in Queen Street until June, 1732. See B.R., XIII, 100 (July 11, 1722), 218 (June 14, 1732); XII, 36 (June 27, 1732). B.N.L., Mar. 23-30, 1719: “Mr Edward Mills, School-master in Sudbury-Street.”

29. Early Boston records do not mention “dame schools,” but use the more appropriate designation “reading schools.” See Sewall’s Diary, *op. cit.*, VII, 52: “the Reading School near Eccles’s;” and Cotton Mather’s Diary, *op. cit.*, 7th Series, VIII, 68. These should not be confused with the public reading schools of the late eighteenth century.

30. Some were instructed at home by parents and older children. The catechism was taught in many of the reading and writing schools. Before 1684 public grammar school students who had not learned to write satisfactorily attended private writing schools from eleven to twelve o’clock in the morning and from five to six o’clock in the after-

The most advanced of the private institutions were the grammar schools, which offered the fundamentals of classical learning and preparation for college, in the traditional program of instruction in Latin and Greek.³¹

Told very briefly, this is the story of the private schools of seventeenth century Boston as it is revealed in the records. Although I have mentioned every private school that I have found, the number seems to be rather small for the period 1630-1700. In this connection, however, one should have in mind the competition offered by the two public schools in which tuition was free to the children of residents. Furthermore, the records of the period are silent with reference to certain factors which must have been necessary to the educational life of the time. This is apparent when one examines the records of the early eighteenth century. For this century, the newspapers are the most important source of information concerning the schools. They present a much more complete account than that which is contained in diaries, letters, and the official records of the town and colony.

noon. A certain number continued to do so after the public writing schools were established.

31. Writing was also taught at some of the private grammar schools.

SCHOOL ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

1706

MISTRIS MARY TURFREY at the South End of Boston, Intends to board Young Gentlewomen; If any Gentlemen desires their Daughters should be under her Education: They may please to agree with her on Terms.¹

1709

OPPPOSITE to the Mitre Tavern in Fish-street near to Scarlets-Wharff, Boston, are Taught Writing, Arithmetick in all its parts; And also Geometry, Trigonometry, Plain and Sphaerical, Surveying, Dialling, Gauging, Navigation, Astronomy; The Projection of the Sphaere, and the use of Mathematical Instruments: By Owen Harris.

Who Teaches at as easie Rates, and as speedy as may be.²

1. B.N.L., Sept. 2-9, 16-23, 30-Oct. 7, 1706. Mrs. Mary Turfrey, wife of Capt. George Turfrey, commander of Fort Mary (Apr. 8, 1700), lived near the corner of Newbury (now Washington) and Essex Streets.

2. B.N.L., Mar. 14-21, 1708/9. Owen Harris's school, on Fish (now North) Street, was near Fleet Street. Among his pupils in 1710 was Foster Hutchinson, brother of Thomas who became governor of Massachusetts (*The Diary and Letters of . . . Thomas Hutchinson*, ed. P. O. Hutchinson, 2 vols., London, 1883, I, 40). B.R., XI, 172 (Sept. 8, 1712): Licensed to keep school. B.R., VIII, 163 (Mar. 12, 1721/22); XII, 269 (Mar. 10, 1740/41): Member of committees on repairing and con-

1709

READING, Writing, Arithmetick, Merchants Accounts, Geometry, Trigonometry, Plain and Sphaerical, Dyalling, Gauging, Astronomy and Navigation are Taught: And Bonds, Bills, Indentures, Charter-parties, &c. are Drawn; and Youth Boarded, in Cross-street, Boston. By John Green.³

1713

AT THE HOUSE of Mr. George Brownell in Wings-Lane Boston, is taught Writing, Cyphering, Dancing, Treble Violin, Flute, Spinnet, &c. Also English and French Quilting, Imbroiderie, Florishing, Plain Work, Marking in several sorts of Stiches and several other works, where Scholars may board.⁴

structing town fortifications. B.R., viii, 204 (Mar. 13, 1726/27): Member of a town committee "to Enquire about a Suitable Person for a Master of the South School." B.G. & C.J., Oct. 9, Nov. 6, 13, 1758 mentions Owen Harris and John Leach as "Teachers of Navigation and Surveying in Boston." "Boyle's Journal of Occurrences, 1759-1778" (N.E.H.G. Reg., lxxxiv, 156), entry of Mar. 15, 1761: "Died in the 86 year of his Age, Mr. Owen Harris, Schoolmaster."

3. B.N.L., Mar. 21-28, 1708/9. In 1706 "Mr. John Green, in Long-Lane Boston, School-master" lost his beer mug (B.N.L., Nov. 4-11, 1706). Long Lane is now Federal Street.

4. B.N.L., Feb. 23-Mar. 2, 2-9, 9-16, 1712/13. Wings Lane is now Elm Street. Brownell was admitted an inhabitant of Boston, Apr. 28, 1713 (B.R., xi, 139).

Benjamin Franklin (b. Jan. 6, 1705/6) was one of his pupils. *The Life of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, Written by Himself* (Phila., 1794), 14-15: "I was put to the grammar-school at eight years of age . . . I continued, however . . . not quite one year . . . my father . . . took me from the grammar-school, and sent me to a school for writing and arithmetic, kept by a then famous man, Mr. George Brownell, very suc-

1714

AT THE HOUSE of Mr James Ivers, formerly call'd the Bowling Green House in Cambridge-Street Boston, is now set up a Boarding School, where will be carefully Taught, Flourishing, Embroidery, and all Sorts of Needle-Work, also Filigrew, Painting upon Glass, Writing, Arithmetick, and Singing Psalm Tunes.⁵

1716

THIS is to give Notice, That at the House of Mr. George Brownell, late School Master in Hanover Street Boston, are all sorts of Millinary Works

cessful in his profession generally, and that by mild, encouraging methods. Under him I acquired fair writing pretty soon, but I failed in the arithmetic, and made no progress in it. At ten years old I was taken home to assist my father in his business."

On June 2, 1718, "George Brownel of Boston . . . Schoolmaster" deeded property on Arrowsick Island to David Colson (*York Deeds*, ix, 73). He later removed to New York. On May 29, 1721, John Campbell of New York bound himself "apprentice to George Brownell of the Same City Schoolmaster" (*Indentures*, Oct. 2, 1718 to Aug. 7, 1727. Ms. at the New York Historical Society). N.Y.G., June 14-21, 1731: "At the house of George Brownell, near the Custom House, are taught Reading, Writing, Cyphering, Merchants Accounts, Latin, Greek, &c., also Dancing, Plain-work, Flourishing, Imbroidery, and various Sorts of Works." See also N.Y.W.J., Feb. 18, 25, Mar. 4, 11, 1733.

Reappearing in Boston, he was licensed, Aug. 14, 1734, also July 28, 1735, "to open a School for the Instruction of Youth in Reading, Writing, Cyphering, Dancing, and the use of the Needle" (B.R., xiii, 258, 276). See his announcement in W.R., Aug. 19, 1734. Later, he advertised the same program of studies in Philadelphia (P.G., Jan. 15-22, Feb. 25-Mar. 4, 1735/36). He died, probably in Boston, before Sept. 18, 1738. See B.E.P. of that date, and B.R., xv, 159 (Feb. 14, 1738/39).

5. B.N.L., Apr. 12-19, 1714.

done; making up Dresses, and flowering of Muslin, making of furbelow'd Scarffs, and Quilting, and cutting of Gentlewomens Hair in the newest Fashion; and also young Gentlewomen and Children taught all sorts of fine Works, as Feather-Work, Filegre and Painting on Glass, Embroidering a new way, Turkey-Work for Handkerchiefs, two ways, fine new Fashion Purses, flourishing and plain Work, and Dancing cheaper than ever was taught in Boston, Brocaded-Work for Handkerchiefs and short Aprons upon Muslin, artificial Flowers work'd with a Needle.⁶

1718

MR. BROWNE TYMMS Living at Mr. Edward Oakes Shopkeeper in Newbury Street, at the South End of Boston, keeps Merchants & Shopkeepers Books, also writes Bills, Bonds, Leases, Licences, Charter-parties, &c. for any Person that may have Occasion, at reasonable Rates. And likewise teacheth Young Men Arithmatick and Merchants Accounts.⁷

1718

THESE are to give Notice, that there is just arrived here a Certain Person and his Wife fit for any Town, to teach School, both Latin, and to Read

6. B.N.L., Aug. 20-27, 1716.

7. B.N.L., Feb. 17-24, 24-Mar. 3, 1717/18. Newbury was that part of the present Washington Street which ran from Essex to Summer Street.

and Write English, and his Wife for teaching Needle Work, any Person that wants such may be informed at the Post-Office in Boston.⁸

1720

AT THE HOUSE formerly Sir Charles Hobby's are taught Grammar, Writing after a free and easy manner, in all the hands usually practiced, Arithmetick Vulgar and Decimal in a concise and practical Method, Merchants Accompts, Geometry, Algebra, Mensuration, Geography, Trigonometry, Astronomy, Navigation and other parts of the Mathematicks, with the use of the Globes and other Mathematical Instruments, by Samuel Grainger.

They whose Business won't permit 'em to attend the usual School Hours, shall be carefully attended and instructed in the Evenings.⁹

8. B.N.L., July 28-Aug. 4, 1718.

9. B.G., Mar. 21-22 (S.), 1719/20. "Samuel Granger Late of London" admitted an inhabitant and licensed "to keep School to teach writing, Logick & Merchants Acco^{ts} in this Town," Jan. 27, 1719/20 (B.R., xiii, 65). He opened his school on Mar. 7, 1719/20 (B.G., Feb. 29-Mar. 7, 1719/20). Sir Charles Hobby's house stood on the north corner of Rawson's Lane (now Bromfield Street) and Marlborough (now Washington) Street. "The Diary of Samuel Sewall" (5 *Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc.*, vii, 245), entry of Mar. 8, 1719/20: "Col. Fitch express'd himself as much prizing Mr. Granger's Accomplishment to Teach Writing; never such a Person in Boston before. Resolves to send his Son to him; has told him he will do so." See also B.G., Sept. 2-9, 9-16, 1723; Aug. 31-Sept. 7, 1724; Aug. 30-Sept. 6, 27-Oct. 4, 4-11, 18-25, 1725; Jan. 3-10, 10-17, 1725/26; Sept. 4-11, 11-18, 1727; B.W.N.L., Aug. 26-Sept. 2, 16-23, 23-30, 1725; May 3-10, 17-24, 1733. Appointed by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts "to succeed Mr. Edward Mills sen. lately deceased, to instruct the Children of such indigent Members of the Church of Eng-

1720

THIS is to acquaint all Gentlemen and others, that Edward Enstone, Dancing Master is removed to a Large House in King Street Boston, where young Ladies may be Accomodated with Boarding, and taught all sorts of Needle-work with Musick and Dancing, &c.

N.B. Dancing Days are Monday, Thursday and Saturday in the afternoons. Thursdays being Publick for all Gentlemen and Ladies that please to come and see the Performance.¹⁰

land Gratis, as are not able to pay for the same" (B.W.N.L., June 21-28, 1733).

"Friday last [January 11] died here in a very sudden manner, of an Apoplectick Fit, the Ingenious and Learned Mr. Samuel Granger, Aged about 48 Years: He has for about 15 Years past employed himself in Instructing the Children and Youth of this Town and other Parts in Writing, Arithmatick, &c. which useful and necessary Business he discharged with uncommon Diligence and Fidelity, to great Satisfaction and Applause, being in an extraordinary manner Qualified for such an important Trust; so that his Death is a public Loss, and as such, is greatly Lamented by us — He was Inter'd with abundant Respect, on Tuesday last: His Funeral being attended by the principal Persons of the Town, about 150 Children who were under his Tuition walking before the Corpse" (B.W.N.L., Jan. 10-17, 1733/34).

10. B.G., Sept. 12-19, 19-26, 26-Oct. 3, 1720. See also B.G., Dec. 2-9, 16-23, 1723. King Street is now State Street. On Apr. 3, 1716, he had been refused permission to open a "School of manners or Dancing in this Town" (B.R., xiii, 3). See also "The Diary of Samuel Sewall" (*op. cit.*, vii, 111), entry of Nov. 29, 1716. Enstone was organist at King's Chapel. Among his pupils in 1717-1718 was Abigail Hutchinson (b. Aug. 2, 1709), sister of Thomas who became governor of Massachusetts. Abigail paid £1 for "entrance" and £2 per quarter for instruction. See *The Diary and Letters of . . . Thomas Hutchinson* (*op. cit.*, i, 44). In 1723 he taught "at Mr. Grainger's the Writing-School Master."

1727

A PERSON of this Town who hath got some experience in the Instruction of Youth, and whose desire & office is to do good to Others, is apt to think that he might be serviceable to the Publick in keeping a boarding School, wherein Learning and Godliness were cultivated together; In order to that, He doth propose to keep an Usher and to Teach Writing, Cyphering, Latin, French, Geography &c. so that Young People in the same Place may Learn what they are feign to Learn now in several Places. He designs that Latin & French shall be spoken in his House by turns every Month; which practical way of Learning & Teaching will save them Three Quarters of the Time they spend now in Learning, only in the common Schools and Books. It is also intended, That in Three Languages they shall Read such Books, in which they may Learn Sciences and Useful things, besides the Language. It is likewise intended, That their very Recreations shall be made profitable to them, either to their Health or Understanding, or rather to both: That Virtue & Godliness shall be encouraged amongst them, and Vice discountenanced by all means possible; and that their Understanding, Judgment & Parts shall be Tryed & Improved every way. The keeping of such a School is intended, if the aforesaid Person is assured to have a competent Number of Boarders. Therefore he desires to Know within Two Months Time those that are inclined to put their Children with him: They may inquire of the Printer hereof and know further.¹¹

11. W.N.L., Jan. 26-Feb. 2, 1727.

1727

MR PETER HAYNES from London, Dancing Master, sets up School in Hanover Street, Boston, at the House of Capt. William Atkinson, near the Sign of the Blew Ball: beginning on this Day, and to be continued on Tuesdays & Thursdays Weekly, at 3 o'Clock afternoon.¹²

1727

TO BE TAUGHT by Mr Greenwood, at Mrs. Belknap's House, at the upper end of Queen-Street, Boston, The Principles of Algebra, Sir Isaac Newton's incomparable Method of Fluxions, or any of the Universal Methods of Investigation used by the Moderns, Conic Sections, the Doctrine of Curves; or any Part of Speculative, or Practical Mathematicks, usually taught in the Schools or Colleges in Europe: Also, to such as are already instructed in the Mathematical Sciences, the Principles of Sir Isaac Newton, together with the Modern Discoveries in Astronomy and Philosophy will be explained and demonstrated in a concise and easy manner. Attendance will be given from the Date hereof, daily, from the Hour of 9 to 12 A.M. & 3 to 6 P.M.¹³

12. W.N.L., May 18-25, 25-June 1, 1727. Mrs. Alice Haynes forbidden to keep school, May 20, 1735 (B.R., xiii, 274). The Sign of the Blue Ball, where Benjamin Franklin lived as a boy, was on the southeast corner of Union and Hanover Streets.

13. N.E.W.J., July 17, 24, 1727; W.N.L., July 6-13, 13-20, 1727. Mrs. Belknap's house was near the corner of the present Court Street and Scollay Square.

Isaac Greenwood (A.B., Harvard, 1721; A.M.; Hollis Professor of

1728

CALEB PHILIPPS Teacher of the New Method of Short Hand, is remov'd opposite to the north door of the Town House in King-street. As this way of Joyning 3, 4, 5 &c. words in one in every Sentence by the Moods, Tenses, Persons, and Verb, do's not in the least spoil the Long Hand, so it is not anything like the Marks for Sentences in the Printed Character Books being all wrote according to the Letter, and a few Plain and Easy Rules.

N.B. Any Persons in the Country desirous to Learn this Art, may by having the several Lessons sent Weekly to them, be as perfectly instructed as those that live in Boston.¹⁴

1728

WHEREAS Mr. Caleb Philipps arriv'd here the last Fall from England, a Master of the celebrated Mr. Weston's SHORT-HAND; which has the Fame of being the quickest, most regular, and easiest learnt of any; and having seen to our Satisfaction his

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at Harvard, 1727-1738) lectured in the evenings in Boston; and conducted a private school "during Vacation at College." See B.G., Nov. 28-Dec. 5, 12-19, 19-26, 1726; Dec. 26, 1726-Jan. 2, 2-9, Feb. 13-20, 20-27, 1726/27; June 17-24, July 8-15, 15-22, 1734; W.N.L., Jan. 5-12, Feb. 16-23, 1726/27; June 29-July 6, 6-13, 13-20, 1727; Feb. 1-8, 8-15, 15-22, 1727/28; B.W.N.L., July 4-11, 11-18, 1734. For his writings see C. Evans, *Amer. Bibliog.*, 1, Nos. 2339, 2746, 3170; II, Nos. 3426, 3776.

14. B.G., Mar. 18-25, 25-Apr. 1, 1728. "Caleb Philipps Teacher of Short Hand, admitted to Reside in this Town and to exercise his Calling," Dec. 6, 1727 (B.R., xiii, 170). See also W.N.L., Dec. 7-14, 14-22, 1727: "at Mr. Francis Miller's in Middle-Street" (now Hanover Street).

Dexterity in writing it, as also something of his Aptness to teach it by the Improvement which one in particular has already made under him; and being, by what we are inform'd, of a blameless and laudable Conversation — We Judge it may be for the publick Good to recommend his Art to all that are like to Have Occasion for writing much; especially to Scholars, and those that would preserve the Sermons they hear in public for their further and lasting Use.

By the Prints from London it appears that this Method has so recommended itself, that Mr. Weston has obtained His Majesty's Royal Authority for the sole printing and publishing his Books for the space of fourteen Years; and we are also credibly inform'd that many of the Nobility, Gentry, Ministry, &c. have taken the Pains to learn it: and we are perswaded it would be of great Advantage, if it should be commonly receiv'd in this improving Country.

Boston
April 2, 1728

Benjamin Colman
Joseph Sewall
Thomas Prince
William Cooper
Thomas Foxcroft
Joshua Gee.¹⁵

15. B.G., Apr. 1-8, 1728. See also W.R., Dec. 23, 1734. James Weston's *Stenography Completed*, London, 1727. Caleb Philipps's sponsors were the most prominent clergymen of Boston in 1728. Benjamin Colman (H.C., 1692) and William Cooper (H.C., 1712), Brattle Street Church; Joseph Sewall (H.C., 1707) and Thomas Prince (H.C., 1707), Old South Church; Thomas Foxcroft (H.C., 1714), Old Brick Church; Joshua Gee (H.C., 1717), Old North Church. Colman, Cooper and Sewall were elected president of Harvard College, but declined to serve.

1730

WRITING, Arithmatick, Merchants Accompts, Foreign Exchanges, either in French or in English, are taught at the Widow Copps, at the Lower End of Prince-street, Boston, by Charles Lewis.¹⁶

1734

WHEREAS Mr. Samuel Grainger, a noted School-Master, hath been lately removed by Death from his School, this is to notify any Person of this Town that sent their Children to his School, and other Gentlemen, that his son, Mr. Thomas Grainger, who Writes and Cyphers in the Method of his late Father, designs to keep his said Father's School, under the direction and inspection of the Rev. Mr. Andrew L'Mercier, having the Approbation of the Select-Men of the Town.¹⁷

1734

THIS is to give Notice to all Persons who have sent their Children to the School of Mrs. Susannah Grainger, since the decease of her late Husband

16. W.N.L., Mar. 5-12, 12-19, 19-26, Apr. 3-9, 1730.

17. B.W.N.L., Jan. 10-17, 1733/34. Thomas Granger may have matriculated at Harvard with the class of 1737. B.R., xiii, 248-49 (Jan. 16, 1733/34): "Thomas Grainger being some time Usher to his Father" was given "Leave to carry on the School for Three Months under the Inspection of Mr. Andrew Le Mercier" (minister of the French Protestant Church, 1715-1764).

Mr. Samuel Grainger, to pay their Money to her, and no other Person whatsoever.

N.B. The said Mrs. Grainger has a likely Negro Man, Woman and Child to dispose of upon reasonable Terms.¹⁸

1734

THIS is to Notify any young Gentlemen who are desirous to learn the French Tongue, That Mr. Langloiserie will keep his French School Three Days in the Week at Cambridge, and Three Days in Boston, at the House of Mr. Benjamin Bridge in King Street; where he will give his Attendance to as many as will please to come to him.

If any young LADIES are curious of Learning that Language, they will find him ready to wait on them at said House, at what Hour they please, and a Room purposely provided for them. And he will endeavour such a Method as may not only bring the Learners into as speedy an acquaintance as possible with the French Tongue, but at the same time lead them into the Knowledge of some agreeable parts of History.¹⁹

18. W.R., Apr. 8, 1734.

19. B.G., July 8-15, 15-22, 22-29, 1734. Licensed "to keep a School," Oct. 21, 1730 (B.R., xiii, 201). See also B.G., Oct. 19-26, 26-Nov. 2, 2-9, 9-16, 1730; Dec. 12-19, 1737; Dec. 26, 1737-Jan. 2, 2-9, June 12-19, 1738; N.E.W.J., Nov. 2, 9, 16, 1730; July 18, 1738. Harvard College permitted Louis Langloiserie, Sept. 1, 1733, to teach the "French Tongue to such Undergraduates as are desirous to attend his Instructions" outside of "ye College Studying Hours or Exercises" (Ms. Faculty Records, I, 56). This permission was revoked, May 20, 1735 (*ibid.*, I, 76). He was a member of the French Club (Boston) of which Thomas Hutchinson (later governor) and John Lovell (master of the South Grammar School) were members.

1735

THESE are to give publick Notice, That there is a Chamber taken up at Mr. Busby's in King-Street, where Gentlemen, for a reasonable Consideration may be taught Geometry, plain and spheric; the Doctrine of Triangles, plain and spheric, as also Sailing, Surveying, Heights & Distances, the Projection of the Sphere, both Orthographic and Stereographic, on any given Plane, Dialing, Calculation of Eclipses, Algebra, &c. By Joseph Kent, M.A. lately School Master at Nantucket; Who will give his Attendance at said Chamber on Thursday the 16th of this Instant October.²⁰

1736

THIS is to give Notice, That if any young Ladys or other Persons have a mind to learn the French Tongue, they may be taught by Mrs. Collin living in Mr. Loring's House in Long Lane, near the Meeting-House.²¹

1736

THIS is to give Notice that Mrs. Sarah Todd has now open'd a School to Teach young Women Writing and Cyphering, at the House of Mrs. Anne

20. B.W.N.L., Oct. 2-9, 9-16, 1735. "And also all Sorts of Writings, such as Leases, Deeds, Bonds, &c. fairly drawn at the most reasonable Rate" (B.W.N.L., June 23-30, 30-July 7, 7-14, 1737). B.R., xv, 4 (Oct. 6, 1736): Permitted "to keep a School in this Town." See also B.R., xiii, 295 (Apr. 26, 1736); xiv, 4 (Sept. 29, 1736); and 2 *Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc.*, iv, 90. Probably Joseph Kent, A.B., Harvard, 1731; A.M.

21. B.W.N.L., Mar. 18-25, 25-Apr. 2, 8-15, 1736.

Dowding, in Corn Court near the Dock Market, Boston; Also will wait on Gentlemen's Children at their Houses if desired, between School Hours.

At the same House young Gentlewomen are Boarded and all sorts of Needle Work is taught.²²

1736

THE Pastry School and Painting upon Glass, and plain Work, Marking, Flowering and Embroidering, may be learned in the House where Mr. Perkins kept his Dancing-School, right over against Mr Astin's the Apothecary, in the South End, By Margaret Mackellwen.²³

1737

ANY GENTLEMEN (Members of the Church of England) that are desirous of having their Sons Educated after the Method of Westminster School, may be further inform'd by applying to J. Boydell. Conditions, To find their own Bed, Bedding &c. and to bring as Entrance one pair of Sheets, six Towels, six Napkins, one Silver Spoon value 10s Sterling, one Knife, Fork, and Pewter Porringer; which Entrance on their leaving the School is not to be returned. None to be admitted but such as can read well and write; nor the Number of six to be exceeded.²⁴

22. B.G., May 24-31, 1736.

23. B.E.P., Nov. 29, Dec. 6, 20, 27, 1736. For another "Gentlewoman that Teacheth all sorts of fine Paistery," see W.N.L., Mar. 31-Apr. 6, 1727; B.G., Apr. 3-10, 1727.

24. B.G., Oct. 24-31, 31-Nov. 7, 1737. John Boydell was the printer of the *Boston Gazette*.

1737

AT THE North End of Boston, in the Fore Street, near the Sign of the Red Lyon, are taught these Mathematical Sciences, viz. Arithmetick, Geometry, Algebra, Fluxions, Trigonometry, Navigation, Dialling, Astronomy, Surveying, Gauging, Fortification, Gunnery; the Use of the Globes, also other Mathematical Instruments, likewise the Projecting of the Sphere on any Circle, &c. with other parts of the Mathematics. By Samuel Scammell.

Formerly a Teacher of the Gentlemen Volunteers in His Majesty's Royal Navy.²⁵

1738

THESE are to Notify all Gentlemen, Ladies and others, who have Children of fit Age, and are disposed to give them Instruction in Writing, Arithmetick, or Merchant's Accompts, that the Subscriber (Having the Approbation of the Select Men) has opened a School for that Purpose in the Room over which Mrs. Brownell now dwells, at the Head of Queen Street, where he will receive and instruct Chil-

25. B.E.P., Nov. 21, 28, Dec. 5, 1737. The Red Lion tavern stood on the northwest corner of Wood Lane (now Richmond Street) and Fish, also called Fore (now North) Street. B.R., xv, 88 (Dec. 7, 1737): "Mr. Savell is Ordered to Acquaint m^r. Scammel who has Open'd a Mathematical School at the North end of the Town, as appears by his printed Advertisements, that his so doing before he has Obtain'd the Approbation of the Selectmen, is Contrary to the Law."

dren at the Customary Price, and give Attendance at the usual School Hours.

Ebenezer Swan.²⁶

1738

MR PETER PELHAM gives Notice to all Gentlemen and Ladies in Town and Country That at the House of Philip Dumerisque, Esq, in Summer-street (next his own Dwelling House) Young Gentlemen and Ladies may be taught Dancing, Writing, Reading, Painting upon Glass, and all sorts of Needle Work.²⁷

1739

SUCH as are desirous of learning any Parts of the Mathematicks whether THEORETICAL, as the demonstrating Euclid, Appollonius, &c. or PRACTICAL, as Arithmetic, Geometry, Trigonometry, Navigation, Surveying, Gauging, Algebra, Fluxions, &c. Likewise any of the Branches of NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, as Mechanics, Optics, Astronomy, &c. may be taught by Isaac Greenwood, A.M. &c. at the Duke of Marlborough's Arms in King-Street, over against the Golden Fleece, Boston, where Attendance is given from 9 to 12 A.M. and 3 to 6 P.M.

26. B.E.P., Sept. 18, 1738. Licensed, Aug. 16, 1738 (B.R., xv, 129). Queen (now Court) Street extended from Cornhill (now Washington Street) to Hanover Street.

27. B.G., Jan. 30-Feb. 6, 1737/38. Located on the east corner of the present Hawley and Summer Streets. See also B.W.N.L., Nov. 9-16, 1732; Apr. 5-11, 11-18, 18-25, 1734. This was Peter Pelham, Senior, the engraver and limner. See B.G., Feb. 26-Mar. 4, 1727/28; B.G. & W.J., Aug. 4, 1747; B.E.P., Sept. 24, Oct. 1, 1750; and *Dict. Amer. Biog.*, xiv, 409.

N.B. If any Gentlemen, or particular Company of such, are desirous of more private Instruction relating to the Premises at their respective Places, Attendance will be given out of the aforesaid Hours of teaching.²⁸

1739

MRS MARGARET LAITAILL, at the South End of the Town, next Door to the Sign of the White Horse, Teaches all sorts of Needle Work, Tapestry, Embroidering and Marking. Any Persons that have a Mind to send their Children to learn the same, will meet all necessary Attendance at a reasonable Price.²⁹

1739

WHEREAS JOHN WAGHORNE, now resident in Boston, has been often requested by some of the principal Gentlemen of this Town, to instruct their Children in Vocal Psalmody, with a Promise of Encouragement; and he having now a suitable House

28. B.G., Mar. 26-Apr. 2, 2-9, 1739. The Duke of Marlborough's Arms was located near the east corner of the present Kilby and State Streets. After his dismissal from Harvard, for intemperance, he established himself as a private schoolmaster in Boston. One may recall the following lines from Goldsmith's *She Stoops to Conquer*:

Let schoolmasters puzzle their brain
With grammar, and nonsense, and learning;
Good liquor, I stoutly maintain,
Gives genius a better discerning.

Licensed "to open a School in this Town," Sept. 20, 1738 (B.R., xv, 137). See also B.W.N.L., Nov. 2-9, 9-16, 16-24, 1738; Mar. 22-30, 30-Apr. 5, 5-12, 12-19, June 28-July 5, 5-12, 12-19, 19-26, 26-Aug. 2, 1739; and *Dict. Amer. Biog.*, vii, 591.

29. B.E.P., Apr. 30, May 21, 1739. The White Horse tavern stood near the south corner of the present Avery and Washington Streets.

for that Purpose, therefore this is to inform such Persons who will think proper to send their Children, that said Waghorn intends to instruct Youth in the Gamut and Measure of Notes &c. according to the Method of the famous Dr. Crafts late Organist and Composer to his Majesty's Chappel, and will attend on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 4 to 6 o'Clock in the afternoon.

He will also teach Ladies to Japan in the newest Method invented for that Purpose, which exceeds all other Japaning for Beauty.

He has had the Honour to teach several Ladies of the first Quality in England, who all did express the greatest Satisfaction for that agreeable and delightful Art.

N.B. The said Waghorn is to be treated with at his dwelling House, opposite to the great Trees, at the South End of this Town, and purposes to begin his Undertakings when he has a suitable Number of Subscribers, in order to make the Learning easy to each Scholar.³⁰

1742

MRS CONDY opens her School next Week, and Persons may be supply'd with the Materials for the Works she teaches, whether they learn of her or not. She draws Patterns of all sorts, especially, Pocket-Books, House-Wives, Screens, Pictures, Chimney-

30. B.G., July 9-16, 16-23, 1739. The "great Trees" were a group of large elms on the east side of Orange (now Washington) Street, at the south corner of Essex Street.

Pieces, Escrutoires, &c. for Tent-Stitch, in a plainer Manner, and cheaper than those which come from London.³¹

1742

THIS is to inform those that are employ'd in Affairs and Business in the Day Time, that they may be taught READING, WRITING and ARITHMETICK, in the Evening by Mr PETER PELHAM, at his School near King-Street in Boston. Attendance will be given from Candle-light till Nine, for the Six ensuing Months.³²

1742

THIS is to acquaint the Publick, That there is a private School open'd in Boston, near the Orange-Tree; wherein is taught the Latin and Greek (both to young Gentlemen and Ladies) Arithmetick, and divers Sorts of Writing, viz. English and German Texts; the Court, Roman, Secretary & Italian Hands: If any Gentlemen shall see fit to send their Children to said School for their Education, shall have the utmost Care and Diligence used therefore, by the Master thereof. James Hovey, A.B.

N.B. Any one that has a Mind to board their Children with said Master, are desir'd to apply to him.³³

31. B.E.P., Mar. 15, 22, 29, 1742.

32. B.E.P., Sept. 13, 27 (S.), Oct. 4, 11, 1742. See also B.W.N.L., Apr. 5-11, 11-18, 18-25, 1734; B.E.P., Dec. 7, 1741; Sept. 12, 26, Oct. 3, 1743; Sept. 24, Oct. 1, 1744; Sept. 23, 30, Oct. 21, 1745; Sept. 28, Oct. 5, 1747; Sept. 12, 19 (S.), 26, 1748; Mar. 20, 27, Apr. 10, 1749; B.G. or W.J., Sept. 20, 1748; Mar. 21, 1748/49.

33. B.W.N.L., Sept. 16-23, 23-30, 1742. The Orange Tree tavern

1743

THESE may inform the Publick, that Nathan Prince Fellow of Harvard College proposes, on suitable Encouragement, to open a school in this Town for the instructing young Gentlemen in the most useful Parts of the Mathematicks, Natural Philosophy and History. Particularly in the Elements of GEOMETRY and ALGEBRA; in TRIGONOMETRY and NAVIGATION: in GEOGRAPHY and ASTRONOMY, with the Use of the Globes and the several Kinds of Projecting the Sphere: In the Arts of SURVEYING, GAUGING and DIALING; and in the General Rules of FORTIFICATION and GUNNERY. To these will be added LECTURES on History and Natural Philosophy.

The Terms, on which the said Nathan Prince would engage to instruct young Gentlemen in the above-mentioned Arts and Sciences, may be seen at his Lodgings at the House of Seth Cushing in Exchange Lane, Boston.³⁴

stood on the north corner of Hanover and Court Streets. James Hovey (A.B., Harvard, 1740; A.M.), "who came from Bristol into this Town," was "admitted an Inhabitant" and given "Leave to keep a School," Sept. 22, 1742 (B.R., xv, 361-62). See also B.R., xv, 358 (Sept. 1, 1742).

34. B.W.N.L., Mar. 3, 10, 1742-43. Exchange Lane is now Exchange Street. Nathan Prince, A.B., Harvard, 1718; A.M.; Tutor at Harvard, 1723-1742; Fellow, 1728-1742. See 2 *Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc.*, iv, 90. After his dismissal from Harvard, for intemperance, he opened a private school in Boston. B.R., xvii, 7 (Feb. 28, 1742/43): "Admitted an Inhabitant" and given "Liberty to Open a School in this Town." For his writings, see Evans, *Amer. Bibliog.*, i, No. 2581; ii, Nos. 3830, 5041.

1743

MR. PETER PELHAM, Jun. who has been from Boston for these Nine Years past, under the Tuition of an Accomplish'd Professor of the Art of Musick, is now return'd; and ready to attend Ladies and Gentlemen as a Tutor in that Art, on the Harpsicord or Spinnet. And further offers his Attendance on young Ladies and Gentlemen at his Father's House (or School in Leveret's Lane near King Street) on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Six to Eight in the Evening (or to Nine if requisite) in order to Teach the Rudiments of Psalmody, Hymns, Anthems, &c.³⁵

1744

ABIA HOLBROOK Writing Master & Edward Macom, propose to open a singing School to instruct children in the Rules of Psalmody, at 20s. a Quarter old Tenor; the first Quarter to be paid at Entrance, to begin Thursday next the 21st Instant at 6 o'Clock in the Afternoon; to continue on Thursdays and Saturdays at the Hour aforesaid during the Summer Season. The utmost Care will be taken of the Children, of either Sex; and the Place appointed, is the South Writing School in the Common.³⁶

35. B.E.P., May 30, June 6, 13, 20, 27, 1743. Leverett's Lane is now Congress Street. Peter Pelham, Junior, was the son of the engraver and schoolmaster. Removed to Virginia in 1749.

36. B.G. or W.J., June 26, 1744. The South Writing School was near the north corner of the present West and Tremont Streets. Abiah Holbrook, Junior, b., Boston, July 14, 1718; d., Jan. 28, 1769. After

1746

ALL PERSONS who have a Mind to give a suitable Encouragement for a private School in Boston (by the Leave of the Select Men) to teach Children to Read, according to the exact Rules of spelling; and in much less Time than is usual in common schools; may hear of a Person who has followed that Employment above twenty Years with very good Success; and can be sufficiently recommended by several Ministers and others both in Town and Country. Inquire of the Printer, and know further.³⁷

1748

THIS may inform young Gentlewomen in Town and Country, That early in the Spring, Mrs Hiller designs to open a Boarding-School at the House where she lives, in Fish-Street, at the North End of Boston, next door to Doctor Clark's, where they may be taught Wax-Work, Transparent and Filligree, Paint-

serving an apprenticeship to John Proctor, master of the North Writing School, he was licensed to "keep a School within this Town," May 6, 1741 (B.R., xv, 292). Appointed usher at the North Writing School, July 19, 1742 (B.R., xv, 351); and master of the South Writing School, Mar. 23, 1742/43 (B.R., xvii, 10), where he served until his death. The town permitted him to "improve" the South Writing School as a private school after public school hours. Licensed "to keep a private School," Aug. 1, 1744 (B.R., xvii, 76). *Letters and Diary of John Rowe, Boston Merchant, 1759-1762* (ed. A. R. Cunningham, Boston, 1903, p. 182), entry of Jan. 31, 1769: "Attended the funeral of Master Holbrook." The Harvard College Library has his manuscript "Writing-Master's Amusement," Boston, 1767.

37. B.G. or W.J., Dec. 23, 1746; Jan. 6, 1746/47.

ing upon Glass, Japanning, Quill-Work, Feather-Work, and Embroidering with Gold and Silver, and several other sorts of Work not here enumerated, and may be supplied with Patterns and all sorts of Drawing, and Materials for their Work.³⁸

1749

A SCHOOL is opened in Middle-Street, a little above the New Brick Meeting-House, for the Instruction of Children and Youth in the Art of reading English properly, as it hath Respect to the special Rules of Spelling; the Use of Marks, Stops or Points; and accents in Pronunciation, according to the best English Grammars and Spelling-Books, at Thirteen Shillings New Tenor, a Quarter, for each Scholar, by Edward Cheever, M.A.³⁹

1751

TO BE TAUGHT

BY Messirs Skinner Russell and Moses Deshon, at the House of the said Deshon's in Dock Square. Psalmody in the best Manner, where any young

38. B.E.P., Feb. 1, 8, 15, 1747/48. See also B.E.P., Apr. 9, 16, 1753; B.G. or W.J., May 31, 1756.

39. B.E.P., May 29, June 5, 12, 1749. Edward Cheever (b. May 2, 1717; A.B., Harvard, 1737; A.M.) a grandson of Ezekiel Cheever, was ordained minister of the third parish, Lynn, Dec. 5, 1739. Removed to Boston where he was "admitted an Inhabitant" and given "Liberty to keep a School," May 24, 1749 (B.R., xvii, 221). See also B.R., xvii, 216 (Apr. 19, 1749), and Evans, *Amer. Bibliog.*, iv, No. 12351.

Gentlemen and Ladies may apply for Information on what Condition they are to be Taught, or at Mr. Russel's Shop a little below the Draw-Bridge, Boston.⁴⁰

1751

ELIZABETH MURRAY

NEXT DOOR to Deacon Bouteneau's in Cornhill, Boston, TEACHES Dresden, and other kinds of Needle Works, likewise accomodates young Ladies with Board, and half Board, at a reasonable Price; sells flowered and clear Lawns, Cambricks, Muslins, Gauze, newest Fashion Caps, Ruffles, Tippetts, Stomachers, Solitaires, Necklaces, Ear Rings, Ivory, Ebony and Bone Stick Fans, Women's Shoes, Stockings, Gloves and Mittens, Canvas, Crewels, Floss, Flowering and Nuns Threads, Needles, Pins and Tapes, with sundry other Articles.⁴¹

1751

ALL MANNER OF INSTRUMENTS in Writing, and Conveyances in the Law, now in Use and Practice, are carefully drawn and ingross'd. Also young Gentlemen and Ladies may be boarded and educated, and taught English, Writing and Arithmetick, both Vulgar and Decimal; with several other

40. B.G. or W.J., Jan. 29, 1750/51. Moses Deshon made the arms of Peter Faneuil, to be placed in Faneuil Hall, 1743 (B.R., xrv, 26, 36-37; xvii, 55). Served the town in various offices.

41. B.E.P., Mar. 25, 1750/51. Deacon Stephen Boutineau's house was near the north corner of the present School and Washington Streets.

Branches of the Mathematicks, after a very easy and concise Method.

By George Suckling.

Also young Ladies may be taught plain Work, Dresden, Point (or Lace) Work for Child Bed Linnen, Crossstitch, Tentstitch, and all other Sorts of Needle Work.

By Bridget Suckling.⁴²

1751

Taught by Elinor & Mary Purcell, Opposite to the Rev. Mr. Checkley's Meeting-House, Summer-Street, Boston.

DRESDEN on Lawn and Muslin, and Work in Imitation of Brussels Lace, and all other sorts of Needle-Work, and Shell-Work, and Flowers for the Head in the neatest Manner: Likewise accomodates young Ladies with Board and Half-Board at a reasonable Rate. N.B. Likewise makes up all sorts of Millenary Work after the newest Fashion.⁴³

1752

ELIZABETH WALDRON, who hath kept a Boarding School at the Bottom of the Common, purposeth next Monday to remove to Milton, within half a Mile of the Paper-Mills: — Where young Ladies

42. B.G. or W.J., July 2, 1751.

43. B.E.P., May 6, 1751. Samuel Checkley was minister of the New South Church, located at the corner of the present Bedford and Summer Streets.

that intend to escape the Distemper may be accommodated as usual.⁴⁴

1752

THIS is to inform the Publick That the School lately kept by Mr John Leddel, now deceas'd, is still kept by Richard Green, where may be taught Writing in all its usual Hands, also Arithmetick, in all its Branches, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry apply'd to Navigation, and Book-keeping after the Italian Method, &c. &c.

N.B. Youth may be boarded at Mrs. Leddel's, as formerly.⁴⁵

1753

FOR THE BENEFIT of Persons confin'd in Business in the Day-Time, Notice is hereby given, that they may be taught Writing, Arithmetick, Algebra, Navigation, Gauging, Book-keeping, &c. &c. in the best Manner during the Winter Season, from Candle-light till Half an Hour past Eight o'Clock in the Evening,

By Richard Green

At his School, at the South-End opposite Mr. Church's Vendue, — To begin the first of next Month.⁴⁶

44. B.W.N.L., Mar. 19, 1751/52. The "Distemper" refers to "the Small-Pox . . . in a great Number of Families in this Town" (B.W.N.L., Feb. 27, 1751/52).

45. B.E.P., June 1, 15, 1752. Licensed "to open a School in this Town," July 30, 1753 (B.R., xvii, 298).

46. B.W.N.L., Sept. 13, 20, 27, Oct. 4, 1753. See also *ibid.*, Sept. 25, 1755; Sept. 9, 16, 23, 30, 1756; B.G. & C.J., Sept. 19, 26, Oct. 3, 1757.

1753

NOTICE is hereby given to the Publick, That JOHN RICE, lately from New-York, and Organist of Trinity-Church in this Town, proposes to teach young Gentlemen and Ladies, Vocal and Instrumental Musick, viz. Spinnet, or Harpsicord, Violin, German Flute, &c. and is to be spoke with at Mrs. Harvey's, behind Capt. Tyng's, in Row's Lane. Boston, November 17, 1753.⁴⁷

1754

IN NEW-BOSTON near the Meeting-House are Taught these Mathematical Sciences, viz. Arithmetic, Geometry, Trigonometry, Navigation, Astronomy, Projections of the Sphere, useful Problems in Geography, the use of the plain Scale, Gunter and sliding Gunter and Sector in measuring Superficies and Solids, &c. &c. by Capt. George Mackay. N.B. Young Gentlemen boarded.⁴⁸

1754

AT THE WIDOW ROBINS'S at the North-End, near Mr Gledden's Ship-Yard, is kept a School by JOHN LEACH, from LONDON, who teaches the follow-

47. B.E.P., Nov. 19, 26, Dec. 3, 1753. Rowe's Lane is now Bedford Street. John Rice later returned to New York. See *Letters and Diary of John Rowe* (*op. cit.*, 72), entry of Dec. 30, 1764.

48. B.W.N.L., Sept. 12, Oct. 3, 10, 1754. New Boston was also called West Boston. The "Meeting-House" was the West Church, located near the corner of Lynde and Cambridge Streets. Capt. George Mackay was invited to accompany the selectmen at the annual visitation of the public schools, July 7, 1773 (B.R., xviii, 168).

ing Branches, viz. Arithmetick, common, vulgar and decimal; Geometry, Trigonometry; Navigation and Journal keeping in a practical Method; either with all kinds of Books and Instruments in use, or without any; from several Years Experience in His Majesty's Service and three Voyages in the Hon. East-India Company's: — Mensuration of Superficies, Solids, Heights and Distances both accessible and inaccessible; — Gauging, either with or without the Callipars; — Surveying, with or without the Theodolite: Also, Drawing, as far as it is useful for a compleat Sea-Artist, as it respects taking Prospects of Land and surveying Harbours, &c. &c. With the Use and Construction of each Instrument us'd in the above Science. N.B. He keeps an Evening School from 6 to 9 P.M. during the Winter Season. — Also, surveys Land, draws Plans, &c.⁴⁹

49. B.W.N.L., Oct. 3, 10, 17, 1754. Licensed "to open a School in this Town," May 17, 1749 (B.R., xvii, 220-21). See also I.A., Apr. 7, 24, May 1, 1749; B.W.N.L., Oct. 10, 24, 1754; B.G. & C.J., Oct. 9, Nov. 6, 13, 1758; B.E.P., May 3, 10, 17, 1762. At various times, he made land-surveys for the town (B.R., xix, 158, 282, 284, 286; xx, 168, 176). Invited to accompany the selectmen at the annual visitation of the public schools, July 7, 1773 (B.R., xviii, 167). In his "Journal kept in Boston Jail" (Ms. at the Mass. Hist. Soc.), he tells of his imprisonment by British soldiers, June 29, 1775. He notes, in an entry of Jan. 7, 1776, that "My Schoolhouse in Forestreet was marked by one Blair, a Scotch Beggar, to be pulled down by the 52^d Regiment for Firing." See also entries of 1775 in "Diary kept in Boston Goal" by Peter Edes (Ms. at the Mass. Hist. Soc.); "A Journal kept during the Time y^t Boston was shut up in 1775-6" by Timothy Newell (4 *Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc.*, 1, 264); and "Boyle's Journal of Occurrences, 1759-1778" (N.E.H.G. Reg., lxxxv, 25). John Leach married Sarah Coffin, a sister-in-law of John Tileston who was master of the North Writing School. See his letter to Tileston, Apr. 9, 1776 (N.E.H.G. Reg., xix, 342).

1754

All Gentlemen and Ladies are hereby informed,

THAT CHARLES PELHAM has removed his Dancing-School from the late Assembly-Room in King-Street to Concert-Hall, in the House of Mr. Joseph Ballard, opposite to the Orange-Tree in Boston; where constant Attendance will be given on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays in the Afternoons.⁵⁰

1755

GLOVES cleansed by Elizabeth Cain, and a School kept at the same Place, where all Sorts of Work may be taught, and Spinning, at the lower End of the Lane where the Post-Office was kept.⁵¹

1755

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE

THAT PERSONS of both Sexes from 12 Years of Age to 50, who never wrote before are taught to write a good legible Hand, in Five Weeks, at one Hour per Day. Likewise those who write but indifferently have their Hands greatly improved and brought to a Form, which is highly approved by those who are remarkable for a just refined Taste;

50. B.E.P., Oct. 17, 21, Nov. 4, 1754. See also *ibid.*, May 28, June 4, 1753; and B.G. & C.J., Apr. 12, 19, 26, May 3, 10, 17, 1762. Charles Pelham was a son of Peter Pelham, Senior. Removed to Medford, conducted a school there in 1766.

51. B.E.P., Mar. 31, 1755. Concert Hall stood on the south corner of the present Hanover and Court Streets.

By MR WILLIAM ELPHINSTONE

At that House in Long-Lane, where the Reverend Mr Hooper lived, next Door to Mr Borland's. Where Specimens of Persons Writing in the above Time may be seen.⁵²

1755

ELIZABETH HINCHE, living in a House of Mr Jonathan Clark's in Long-Lane, does teach plain Sewing, Irish Stitch, Ten Stitch, Sampler Work, Embroidery and other Sorts of Needle Work: If any Person sees fit to send their Children from the Country to School and Board, she will provide for them in a decent Manner, all at a reasonable Rate; Also Painting on Glass; Likewise any Person may be supplied with Chimney Flowers, Branches for Jams, or Sconces very Cheap.⁵³

52. B.W.N.L., July 17, 24, 1755; B.E.P., July 14, 1755. Before coming to Boston, Elphinstone had taught writing in New York and Philadelphia. See N.Y.G. or W.P.B., Oct. 15, 22, 29, Nov. 12, 19, Dec. 3, 1753; Jan. 6, 13, 20, 27, 1755; and P.G., Sept. 26, Oct. 10, 1754. In the spring of 1756, he was again established in New York, and two years later in Philadelphia. See N.Y.G. or W.P.B., Apr. 26, May 10, 17, 1756; and P.G., Apr. 27, 1758. Returning to New York in 1758, he remained there for many years. See N.Y.G. or W.P.B., May 22, 29, June 5, 12, 26, July 3, Sept. 4, 11, 18, 25, Oct. 2, 1758; May 17, 31, 1764; N.Y.M., July 22, 27, Aug. 3, Sept. 14, 21, 28, Dec. 7, 14, 1761; Apr. 14, May 19, Aug. 4, 11, 1766; R.N.Y.G. or C., H.R., N.J. & Q.W.A., Aug. 31, 1775; N.Y.G. & W.M., Jan. 8, 1776.

53. B.W.N.L., July 24, Aug. 21, 1755. Licensed "to keep a School in this Town for the Teaching and Instructing Children in Sewing, in Philligree and Writing," Mar. 30, 1737 (B.R., xv, 30).

1755

SAMUEL HOLBROOK

WRITING-MASTER, keeps his School in Court-Square; teaches Writing, Arithmetick and Reading; also Merchants Accompts; with whom Youth may Board. Opens his SCHOOL this Week of Evenings, and keeps till April, for those who can't attend any other Time.⁵⁴

1757

THIS is to give Notice that there is a School open'd in the white House nigh the Stone-Cutters, Draw-Bridge, where Children, young Men

54. B.G. or C.J., Sept. 22, Oct. 6, 13, 1755. Court Square is now part of Congress Square. Samuel Holbrook (bap. May 18, 1729; d. July 24, 1784) was a brother of Abiah Holbrook. He was not the Samuel Holbrook who was born June 26, 1714, and graduated at Harvard, 1734, as I stated in my *Public Schools of Colonial Boston*, 22, n. 10.

Usher at the South Writing School, Aug., 1745-Aug. 1, 1753 (B.R., xiv, 82; xvii, 299); master of the Writing School in Queen Street, Aug. 1, 1753-Aug. 9, 1754 (B.R., xvii, 299; xiv, 261). Resigned to "open a private School;" licensed Aug. 15, 1754 (B.R., xix, 12). See B.G. & C.J., Apr. 18, 25, 1763; G. & R.B.P.B. & A., Apr. 11, 18, 25, 1763; M.G. & B.N.L., Apr. 28, 1763; Apr. 4, 11, 19, 25, 1765; B.E.P. Apr. 11, 18, 25, May 2, 9, 16, 1763; Apr. 22, 29, May 6, 20, 1765. Appointed master of the South Writing School, Mar. 27, 1769 (B.R., xxiii, 11), he served until the public schools closed in 1775. Opened a private school in Northampton, Mass., "being driven by the cruel Hand of Tyranny from his native Town" (M.S. or A.O.L., June 28, July 5, 12, 19, 1775; N.E.C. or E.G., June 29-July 6, 6-13, 13-21, 1775). Returning to the South Writing School in the following year, he remained there as master until his resignation in 1780 (B.R., xxv, 2, 111).

and Women are taught Reading, Writing, Vulgar and Decimal Arithmetick, and French, by

THOMAS BRITT⁵⁵

1758

TAUGHT by Eleanor McIlvaine, opposite the Governor's, Dresden, painting on Glass, Shell-Work, Tent Stitch, and other Works proper for young Ladies.⁵⁶

1758

RICHARD PATESHALL

GIVES NOTICE, That he will remove his School on Monday next, to Mr. Bradford's, three Houses below the Orange-Tree in Hanover-Street; where he will teach Reading and Spelling English with Propriety, Writing, Arithmetick, and Latin: And for the Advantage of those who cannot attend in the Day-Time, an Evening-School is kept by him, at his House in Pond-Lane opposite to Capt. James Nickels's, South of Seven-Star-Lane or Summer-Street. N.B. Constant Attendance will be given from Nine to Twelve in the Morning, and from Two till Half past Four in the Afternoon, and from Six to Eight in the Evening. Such

55. B.G. & C.J., May 2, 9, 1757. The Draw Bridge crossed the Mill Creek (now Blackstone Street) at North Street. See also B.R., XIX, 47 (Oct. 20, 1756); B.G. & C.J., Aug. 31, Sept. 7, 14, 1761; and Apr. 27, May 4, 1767.

56. B.E.P., Mar. 27, Apr. 10, 1758. The "Governor's" [Province House] was on Harvard Place.

as shall send their Children or Servants may have them faithfully treated, at a moderate Price.⁵⁷

1759

MRS JANE DAY

Opposite the Brazen Head in Cornhill, Boston

HAS OPENED SCHOOL, and teaches in the neatest and newest Manner, Embroidering in Gold and Silver, and all Sorts of shaded work in Colours, Dresden and plain Work, &c. where also Ladies may be boarded or half boarded as may be most convenient for Town or Country, and can supply her Scholars with Materials for Work.

N.B. Makes in the newest Fashion all Sorts of Millinary Work.⁵⁸

1760

SARAH BRAMHAM

BEGS LEAVE to inform YOUNG LADIES, that they may be taught Wax-Work, Filligree, painting on Glass, Marking, plain Sewing, Tent-Stich, and Irish

57. B.N.L., Nov. 9, 16, 30 (P.), 1758. Pond Lane is now Bedford Street. This may be Richard Pateshall, A.B., Harvard, 1735; A.M. See B.W.N.L., Dec. 12, 19, 26, 1754; G. & R.B.P.B. & A., May 18, 1761; M.G. & B.N.L., Sept. 27, Oct. 4, 11, 1764; Sept. 26, Oct. 3, 10, 1765; Sept. 4, 11, 18, 1766; B.P.B. & A., Sept. 23, 30, Oct. 7, 1765; Sept. 15, 22, 1766; Sept. 21, 28, Oct. 5, 19, 1767. B.C., Aug. 22-29, 1768: "Thursday last [Aug. 25] Mr. Richard Pattishall, schoolmaster in this town, fell down in the street in a fit, and immediately expired."

58. B.E.P., Apr. 30, May 14, 1759. The Brazen Head was on the east side of Cornhill (Washington Street) opposite Williams Court. See also B.E.P., June 14, 21, 28, 1762; B.G. & C.J., June 14, 1762; G. & R.B.P.B. & A., May 30, June 6, 1763.

Stich, at her House in Dasset's Lane, next below Green & Russell's Printing-Office, where they may have Boarding at the most reasonable Rate.

Any Person having Moulds for Wax-Work or Shell-Work to dispose of, are desir'd to inform said Bramham, or the Printers.⁵⁹

1761

RICHARD PATESHALL

Gives PUBLIC NOTICE

THAT HE purposes on Tuesday next to open a School in a Room lately improved as a Printing-office by Mess'rs Green & Russell, opposite William Vassal's Esq; where he will teach Reading and Spelling English with Propriety, and the Rudiments of the Latin Tongue, from Eight to Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, and from Two to Five in the Afternoon, — At his House in Pond Lane, opposite to Capt. Nickels's, English and Latin, Writing and Arithmetick are taught by him, from Seven o'Clock till Nine in the Evening.

THOSE who send their Children or Servants may depend upon their being instructed with Fidelity.

N.B. Mr. VINAL continues to occupy the above mentioned Room as Usual, agreeable to his Advertisement.⁶⁰

59. G. & R.B.P.B. & A., May 19, 1760. Dasset's Lane is now Franklin Avenue.

60. B.N.L., May 14, 21, 28, 1761. Green & Russell's was on the east side of the present Scollay Square near the corner of Court Street.

1761

THOMAS BRITT

IN THE North Writing-School Lane, next to the late Doctor Kennedy's, continues to teach Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c. and proposes to open an Evening School at said Place the 28th of September, where great Care will be taken to forward those committed to his Trust.⁶¹

1761

JOHN VINAL

Hereby informs the Publick,

THAT HE intends to open an Evening School at the South Writing-School as usual the 28th Instant, where Persons may be instructed in Writing, vulgar and decimal Arithmetic, several Branches of the Mathematics, and Book-keeping after the best Methods. — N.B. Persons of but ordinary Capacities may be taught Book-keeping in so plain a Manner, that they may be able to keep their own Accompts in a short Time, and at a small Expence.⁶²

61. B.G. & C.J., Aug. 31, Sept. 7, 14, 1761. North Writing School Lane is now Tileston Street.

62. B.N.L., Sept. 10, 17, 24, Oct. 1, 1761. This was John Vinal who was born in Boston May 30, 1736, and not John (Jonathan) Vinal born Sept. 13, 1724, A.B., Harvard, 1751, as I stated in my *Public Schools of Colonial Boston*, 26, n. 61. Vinal was usher at the South Writing School, ? Aug. 1, 1753 (probably succeeding Samuel Holbrook) — ? May 15, 1764 (B.R., xvii, 299; xiv, 307; xvi, 118-19). To augment his salary, he was permitted to conduct a private evening school in the school-

1761

THIS is to inform the

PUBLIC, that the Subscriber has open'd a private SCHOOL, opposite to WILLIAM VASSAL's, Esq; in a Room formerly improved by Mess'rs Green & Russell, as a Printing Office, where young Ladies may be taught Writing and Arithmetic, in the best Manner, from Eleven to Twelve, and from Five to Six o'Clock: Also any Person may be instructed in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, vulgar and decimal, several useful Branches of the Mathematics; and Book-keeping, at the above Time, according to the most compendious modern Methods, by

John Vinal.

N.B. Those who send their Children to the Subscriber may depend upon having them faithfully Instructed.⁶³

house. See B.G. & C.J., Sept. 13, 27, 1756; B.W.A., Sept. 18, 25, Oct. 2, 9, 1758; Sept. 10, 17, 24, 1759; B.E.P., Sept. 22, 29, 1760; G. & R.B.-P.B. & A., Sept. 3, 10, 17, 24, 1759; Sept. 7, 14, 21, 28, Oct. 5, 1761; Sept. 27, Oct. 4, 11, 1762; Sept. 19, 26, Oct. 3, 1763.

63. B.N.L., Apr. 30, May 7, 1761. Apparently, Vinal could not get permission to use the public schoolhouse "from Eleven to Twelve, and from Five to Six o'Clock." He, therefore, rented the schoolroom which was used by Richard Pateshall "from Eight to Eleven o'Clock . . . and from Two to Five." B.R., xix, 145 (Apr. 15, 1761): Permitted "to open a private School . . . out of School Hours." In view of the fact that the public school day ended at five o'clock, Vinal must have had to hustle in order to be in his schoolroom in Scollay Square at five o'clock. The South Writing School stood near the south corner of West and Tremont Streets. See also G. & R.B.P.B. & A., Apr. 20, 27, May 4, 1761; Mar. 8, 15, 22, 1762; Mar. 21, 28, Apr. 4, 1763; Apr. 23, 30,

1762

ROYSE AND WILLIAMS

INFORM THE PUBLIC, that they purpose to open a School the 15th of May next, in Queen-Street, in the lower Part of the House occupied by Mr. Turner Dancing-Master; where may be taught Arithmetick, Geometry, Algebra, Surveying, Gauging, Dialling, Navigation, the Use of Globes, and the other Parts of the Mathematicks. The most concise and regular Methods will be taught, and the greatest Pains and Diligence used to assist and instruct those that apply to us for Instruction. Those that purpose to favour us herein are to apply to said Royse or Williams at their House in Water-Street, opposite Captain Dalton's.⁶⁴

1762

JOHN BEEK

In the North School-Street, next to the Latin School House

HEREBY informs the PUBLIC, That he will TRANSLATE for those who desire it all Dutch or French Papers into English: He will also write Letters

May 7, 1764. He later removed to Newburyport, where he conducted a school (E.J. & N.H.P., Oct. 25, Nov. 1, 1776). Returning to Boston, he was appointed master of the South Writing School, June 21, 1781 (B.R., xxv, 149). Resigned June 1, 1795 (B.R., xxxi, 390). Ran for governor (B.R., xxxi, 392). Author of *The Preceptor's Assistant*, Boston, 1792.

64. B.E.P., May 3, 10, 17, 1762. Royse was the "Vere Ross" who was permitted "to open a School under M^r Turners Dancing Masters

in Dutch, for such Gentlemen who trade to Europe or the West-Indies. The said Beek will teach Young Ladies and Gentlemen in Drawing with the Pencil and all kinds of Water Painting: Likewise teaches the French Tongue, all at a reasonable Rate.⁶⁵

1763

THIS is to give Notice to any Gentlemen who want a Person that understands the following Sciences of the Mathematics, viz. vulgar and decimal Arithmetic, Mensuration, Gauging, Surveying, Dialing, Mair's Italian Method of Book-keeping, Geometry and Theory of Navigation, and the Use of Gunter's Scale and Sliding Rule.

N.B. The above Sciences will be taught in the newest and best Method now used in Europe by

Cornelius Hogan.

The said Hogan will serve either in the Capacity of a School-master or a Clerk; Any who will employ him, may be sure of sufficient Security for his Honesty and Industry. Inquire of Green & Russell for further Intelligence.⁶⁶

House," Apr. 20, 1762 (B.R., xix, 191). Mr. Turner was Ephraim Turner (see Appendix).

65. G. & R.B.P.B. & A., Feb. 15, 1762. See also B.G. & C.J., Aug. 30, Sept. 6, 13, 1762. North School Street is now North Bennet Street.

66. B.P.B. & A., Oct. 10, 17, 24, 1763. The seventh edition of John Mair's popular *Book-keeping methodiz'd; or, A methodical treatise of merchants-accompts according to the Italian form* was published in Edinburgh, 1763.

1764

NATHANIEL OLIVER

HAVING opened a School, in a convenient Chamber, over Mr. People's Shop, opposite Messirs Cushing and Newman's, a little to the Northward of the Draw Bridge; where He endeavours with Fidelity to furnish such Youth as are put under his Tuition, with those Sciences necessary before their Apprenticeship to Business; or qualify them for superior Academies, PURPOSES, on reasonable Encouragement, to attend an Evening School at said Room, from Monday the 8th Instant, from Six to Eight o'Clock P.M. for the Accomodation of such Youth as cannot attend his School at other Hours in the Day.

N.B. Mrs Oliver teaches Needle Work in most of its Variety, at the Dwelling House of Mrs. Hill, near the Rev. Mr. Pemberton's Meeting-House; where Youth may be accomodated with Board, or half Board as suits, as well as Tuition, at reasonable Rates.⁶⁷

67. B.G. & C.J., Oct. 1, 8, 15, 1764. Probably Nathaniel Oliver, Junior (A.B., Harvard, 1733; A.M.) who was usher at the South Grammar School, Jan. 9, 1733/34–Sept. 10, 1734 (B.R., XII, 63; XIII, 248, 258, 268). Permitted to open a private school, Mar. 4, 1734/35 (B.R., XIII, 268). In this record, the town clerk erroneously entered the name "Capt. Nathaniel Oliver." Evidently, he was thinking of Nathaniel Oliver's father who was engaged in various surveys and public works for the town throughout the years 1719–1735 (see B.R., XIII). Nathaniel Oliver, Junior, removed to Falmouth, but returned to Boston in 1764. B.R., XX, 68 (June 1, 1764): Permitted "to open a private school." See also M.G., May 1, 8, 1766; B.G. & C.J., Oct. 5, 1767. After his death in 1769, his widow continued to teach needlework (B.G. & C.J., Apr. 29, May 6 (S.), 1771; Apr. 11, 18, 1774). The "Rev. Mr. Pemberton's Meeting-House" was the New Brick Church, on the east side of Hanover just north of Richmond Street.

1765

JOHN GRIFFITH

CONTINUES his School opposite William Vassal, Esq; and teaches Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c. from VIII to XI o'Clock A.M. from II to V P.M. — Those who attend Latin School, and Misses, at the usual Hours, and customary Price in Town. N.B. As he is determined to take no more Scholars than he can faithfully attend, he desires those who have already engaged, or intend to send their Children to be as speedy as possible.⁶⁸

1765

WILLIAM TURNER

BEGS LEAVE to acquaint Ladies and Gentlemen of the Town and Country, that he has opened his Dancing and Fencing School, in the Room where his

68. M.G. & B.N.L., Apr. 25, May 2, 1765. See also B.G. & C.J., Oct. 15, 29, Nov. 5 (S.), 1764; Apr. 22, 29, May 6, Oct. 7, 14, 21, 1765; Apr. 14, 28 (S.), May 5 (S.), Sept. 15, 22, 29, 1766; Feb. 9 (S.), Apr. 13, 27, Oct. 5, 1767; May 9, Oct. 3, 10, 17, 24, 1768; Oct. 9, 16, Dec. 18, 25, 1769; Jan. 15, 22, Apr. 23, 30, May 7, Oct. 8, 15, 1770; Apr. 29, May 6, Sept. 30, Oct. 7 (S.), 14, 21 (S.), 1771; Oct. 12, 1772; Oct. 18, Nov. 22, 1773; Oct. 3, 10, 1774.

Jonathan Homer (b. 1759; A.B., Harvard, 1777; A.M.) says: "At the age of six and a half years, I was sent to master John Lovell's Latin School. The only requirement was reading well; but, though fully qualified, I was sent away to Master Griffith, a private teacher, to learn to read, write and spell. I learned the English Grammar in Dilworth's Spelling Book by heart. Griffith traced letters with a pencil, and the pupils inked them . . . Griffith was gentle, but his being a private teacher accounts for it." See W. B. Fowle, "Schools of the Olden Time in Boston," in *The Common School Journal*, XII (Boston, 1850), 311.

Father formerly taught, — in which he will continue to teach those polite Accomplishments in the newest Taste, and most approved Method, at the usual Price.⁶⁹

1765

RICHARD VENABLES

BEGS LEAVE to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of this Place, That he proposes opening a Dancing School in the Town of Boston, at the Green-Dragon, on Monday the 18th Day of August 1765, where Country Dances, Minuets and Brettans will be taught in the genteelest Manner they are now done in America.

He will wait on any Lady or Gentleman, and inform them of the Terms, at the Green-Dragon.⁷⁰

1766

MARY PHILLIPS

TAKES this Opportunity to inform the Public, That she has opened a School near Christ Church, and will teach young Ladies to Sew at Three

69. M.G. & B.N.L., June 13, 20, July 4, 1765. See also B.P.B. & A., June 24, July 1, 1765; M.G. & B.P.B. & A., May 20, Dec. 2, 9, 1771; Mar. 6-13, 13-20, 27-Apr. 3, 1775; B.G. & C.J., Nov. 22, 1773; May 30, June 13, Nov. 21, 28, 1774; Mar. 20, 1775; B.E.P., May 30, June 6, Nov. 21, 28, Dec. 12, 1774. William Turner's father was Ephraim Turner (see Appendix).

70. M.G. & B.N.L., Aug. 15, 22, 29, 1765. When this advertisement was brought to the attention of the selectmen, they refused to "permit his keeping such a School in this Town." See B.R., xx, 172 (Aug. 21, 1765). The Green Dragon tavern was on the west side of Union Street near Hanover Street.

Shillings per Week, and Marking, Irish and Ten Stitch, and Embroidering: and will also take young Ladies to Board, or Half Board at a reasonable Rate.⁷¹

1766

JOHN POPE Hereby informs the Publick, That he hath removed his School from the South End of this Town, into a Chamber in Fore-street, about Mid-way between the lower Conduit and the Draw-Bridge. Where he as usual teacheth Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, Vulgar and Decimal, after the most explicit and concise Method now extant: He teacheth also Accounts, Trigonometry, plain and spherical, Surveying, Navigation, Mensuration of Superficies and Solids and practical Gauging. — Whomsoever will be pleased to favour him with their Custom, may depend upon being well used. — His School opens for Writing and Arithmetic at the customary Hours for both Sex.⁷²

1766

JOHN GRIFFITH

Opposite William Vassal, Esq;

CONTINUES to teach Spelling, Reading, English Grammar, Writing and Arithmetic, at the usual Hours by Day, and would take Ten more Scholars.

71. B.G. & C.J., Apr. 7, 1766. Christ Church is on the east side of Salem Street between Tileston and Charter Streets.

72. B.G. & C.J., June 23, 30, July 7, 1766. Permitted "to open a School at the South End of the Town," Sept. 14, 1785 (B.R., xxv, 279).

He begins Evening School the First of October from 6 to 8 o'Clock, for the Benefit of those who cannot attend by Day; and desires such as would have Six Months Schooling to attend at that Time.⁷³

1766

FENCING AND DANCING

TAUGHT in a genteel, expeditious and reasonable Manner, by WILLIAM POPE, who lately arrived in this City from the West Indies: Any Gentlemen or Ladies inclinable to employ him, may be waited upon at their Houses or Lodgings, by sending a Line directed to him at Capt. Richard Tripe's in Ann Street, near the Draw Bridge.

N.B. He will attend on a Number of Gentlemen or Ladies, at any Boarding-School or Academy within Ten or 15 Miles of the Town, by directing as above.⁷⁴

73. B.G. & C.J., Sept. 15, 22, 29, 1766. William Vassal lived on the West side of the present Scollay Square near the subway entrance. See also B.P.B. & A., Oct. 8, 15, 22, 1764; Apr. 21 (S.), Sept. 22, 29, 1766; Feb. 9, 16, 23, Apr. 20, 27 (S.), May 4, Nov. 9 (S.), 1767; May 2, 9, 16, Oct. 3, 10, 17, 1768; M.G., Apr. 25, May 1, 8, 1766; M.G. & B.N.L., Oct. 1, 8, 15, 29, 1767; B.E.P., Feb. 9, 1767; Oct. 23, 30, Nov. 6, 1769; Oct. 15, 22, Nov. 5, 1770; Oct. 7, 14, 21, 28, Nov. 18, 1771; Oct. 12, 19, 26, Nov. 9, 16, 1772; Nov. 8, 15, 22, 1773.

74. B.G. & C.J., Sept. 29, Oct. 6, 13 (S.), 1766. William Pope, "Dancing Master," arrived in Boston, from Bermuda, Sept. 17, 1766 (B.R., xxix, 283), and on the same day applied to the selectmen for permission to teach dancing and fencing (B.R., xx, 229). Licensed Sept. 24, 1766 (B.R., xx, 231). See also B.P.B. & A., Dec. 8, 15, 29, 1766; Jan. 5, Aug. 3, 17, 31, 1767; M.G. & B.N.L., Sept. 25, Oct. 2, 9, 16, 1766; and B.R., 53 (Jan. 3, 1770).

1767

JEAN DAY begs leave to inform the Public, that she intends to open a School for young Ladies, on the first Monday of May next, at her House the Corner of Queen-Street, where she will teach all Kinds of fine Needle Work as usual.⁷⁵

1767

ARITHMETICK

AND various Branches of the Mathematicks taught by WILLIAM CORLETT, at his Apartment in Capt. Beach's House near the Rev. Mr. Checkley's Meeting-House, where any one of a moderate Capacity may learn the first five Rules of Arithmetick in 40 Hours, Navigation in 48 Hours, Surveying in 48 Hours, and Book-keeping after the Italian Method in one Month.

N.B. He lives near the Rev'd Mr. Checkley's Meeting House, South End, Boston.⁷⁶

1767

PETER ROGERS

At Mrs Howard's in Long Lane

TEACHES GENTLEMEN AND LADIES to speak and write the French Language in the best Manner, from the Hours of 10 to 12 A.M. and from 3 to

75. B.E.P., Apr. 20, 27, 1767; B.G. & C.J., Apr. 27 (S.), 1767.

76. B.P.B., Aug. 10, 17, 24, 31, 1767.

5 P.M. — N.B. Gentlemen and Ladies will be waited on at their own Houses, at vacant Hours, by directing to said Rogers as above.⁷⁷

1767

To the Young Ladies of Boston

MRS. ELIZABETH COURTNEY, by the great desire that several Ladies have to learn that most ingenious Art of Painting on Gauze and Catgutt, has a Mind to open a School: And that her Business may be a public Good (as the first Lady on the Continent may do it for her Amusement) and as in Teaching one can at the same time teach fifty; proposes to open a Subscription for that Number, and as soon as the above Number is fill'd up, to open School; and if any or all have a mind to learn Artificial Flower making, and all sorts of French Trimings, they shall be welcome. Each Lady to pay five Dollars at Entrance, They shall be confin'd to no particular Time, and if they apply constant may be compleat in six weeks Time. If this Opportunity is neglected, you'll never have another offer by me, as my intended Stay will be very short.

Please to inquire at Mr. Courtney's four Doors below the Mill Bridge.

English Feather Muffs and Tippetts to be had Cheap, and Gauze wash'd, to look as well as new.⁷⁸

77. B.E.P., Sept. 7, 14, 28, Oct. 5, 1767. See also B.G. & C.J., May 25, June 1, 8, 1767.

78. B.P.B. & A., Sept. 21, 28, Oct. 5, 1767. The Mill Bridge crossed Mill Creek at Middle (now Hanover) Street.

1768

JACOB BUCKNAM Begs Leave to inform the Public, That he has just opened a singing School, at a convenient Chamber in Long-Lane at the House of Mr. John Boice — where young Gentlemen and Ladies may be taught the Art of Psalmody at a reasonable Rate. The said School will be kept every Monday and Wednesday Evening. If any Gentlemen will send their Children, it will be gratefully acknowledged by their Humble Servant.

JACOB BUCKNAM.

N.B. The said Bucknam will attend any one at a private House, if desired.⁷⁹

1768

A private LATIN SCHOOL

THEOPHILUS CHAMBERLAIN, A.B.

PURPOSES to keep a private Latin School upon the following terms, viz. To take a number of Scholars not exceeding fifteen, to instruct them for one Guinea per Quarter, or to fit them to enter ANY College upon the Continent, for ten GUINEAS; not to take any under ten years old, nor to keep any above one Quarter whose genius wont answer the expence.

And to satisfy those with whom he has no acquaintance, he informs them that every Scholar, who, upon

79. B.G. & C.J., Feb. 8, 15, 22, 1768.

examination before an approved master, appears not to have had the proper instruction, may, any time within the first Quarter after he enters the School be discharged, and his quarter tuition returned.

Any Gentleman desiring to know more about this School, may find said CHAMBERLAIN at his house in the lane opposite to Mein and Fleeming's Printing-office.

N.B. Any Gentlemen in the country, inclined to send their Children to town for instruction, are informed, that the said CHAMBERLAIN can accomodate three or four Lads, and would board them upon reasonable terms.⁸⁰

1768

MRS DAY'S SCHOOL

For young Ladies being discontinued, A School on the same Plan will be opened on the first Monday in May, by

AME AND ELIZABETH CUMING

at their House opposite to the Old Brick Meeting, where Embroidery, all sorts of coloured Work and Dresden will be taught, and the Materials furnished.

Young Ladies may be also boarded with them.⁸¹

80. B.C., Aug. 29-Sept. 5, 5-12, 12-19, 1768. Theophilus Chamberlain, A.B., Yale, 1765, was a missionary among the Indians in Connecticut, 1765-1767. Withdrew from the ministry; opened a school in Boston, 1768; removed to Danbury, 1769.

81. M.G. & B.N.L., Apr. 15, 21, 28, 1768. See also B.C., Apr. 27-May 1, 1-4, 1769; and B.G. & C.J., May 1, 8, 1769. The Old Brick Church stood on the site now occupied by the building at 209 Washington Street, opposite the south fork of State Street.

1769

A GENTLEMAN well versed in Learning, will, upon proper Encouragement, teach Reading, Writing, Spelling and Arithmetick, Merchants Accompts, Book-keeping after the Italian Manner, and the Course of the Classicks, either private or publick; he'll observe good Order and Discipline essentially necessary to virtuous Education; His wife would engage in a good Family as House-Maid, or Child's Maid, she is a good Seamstress, can read and write and understands House-work extremely well: She can spin Woolen & Linnen from 3 to 8 or 9 Dozen. They came here in quest of Mr. JOHN WALTERS, who writes from Boston to Ireland, for some of his Family to come to him to enjoy his Estate; they can't gain any Intelligence of him, and would be greatly obliged to any Person who would give them any Account relative to him; For further Particulars enquire of the Printer hereof.⁸²

1769

JOHN BARRY & WILLIAM BILLINGS

BEGS Leave to inform the Publick, that they propose to open a Singing School THIS NIGHT, near the Old South Meeting-House, where any Person inclining to learn to Sing may be attended upon at said School with Fidelity and Dispatch.⁸³

82. B.W.N.L., May 4, 11, 18, 1769.

83. B.G. & C.J., Oct. 2, 9, 16, 1769. John Barry may have been the "Mr. Barry, School Master" who arrived in Boston, from Ireland,

1769

ELIZABETH PITSON

HEREBY informs the Public, That she has removed from Wings-Lane, to a House next the Friends Meeting-House, in Quaker-Lane, where she continues teaching young Misses Reading and Seamstry.⁸⁴

1769

To lovers of the noble Science of Defence.

GENTLEMEN who chuse to be instructed in the Art commonly called the BACK-SWORD, are desired to apply to DONALD McALPINE, formerly Serjeant in the 78th Regiment, who will instruct them in said Science to their entire Satisfaction, for Ten Shillings Sterling per Month, at his Room in Mr. Carne's House near the Meeting-House, New-Boston, from Hours of One until Five in the Evening.

N.B. Any Gentlemen who chuse to be instructed in said Science privately, may be waited upon by apply-

Sept. 29, 1766 (B.R., xxix, 284). Later, Barry opened a singing school in partnership with one Crane. See B.G. & C.J., Jan. 6, 13 (S.), 1772; Jan. 18, 28, 1773; Jan. 24, 31, Feb. 7, 1774.

William Billings was the author of *The New-England Psalm-Singer: or American Chorister*, Boston, 1770. For this and his other writings, see Evans, *Amer. Bibliog.*, iv, No. 11572; v, No. 15744; vi, Nos. 16205, 16206, 16716, 17104, 18366, 18933; vii, No. 19512; viii, No. 22362; ix, No. 25196, 26673; x, No. 28301.

84. B.G. & C.J., Oct. 2, 9, 16, 1769. The Friends Meeting House stood on Quaker Lane (now Congress Street) opposite Lindall's Lane (now Exchange Place).

ing to said McAlpine. — Likewise said McAlpine will instruct Gentlemen and Ladies in FRENCH, in a most concise Manner and on reasonable Terms.

DONALD McALPINE.⁸⁵

1770

JAMES JOAN

HEREBY acquaints the Publick, that he has removed into the House lately occupied by Mr. Wallis, nearly opposite to Benjamin Hallowell, jun. Esqr's, in Hanover-Street, where he teaches the Violin, Bass-Viol and German Flute; He also teaches the French Language, either grammatically or methodically with its true accent and pronunciation, it being his Mother Tongue, which he has taught for several Years past: He adapts his Methods to the Capacity of the Scholars, and to the Time they can afford to spend with him.

The Manufacture of Violins, Bass-Viols, &c. is still carried on by him at said Place, in the greatest Perfection, from two to ten Guineas Price.⁸⁶

85. B.E.P., Nov. 27, Dec. 4, 11, 1769. The " Meeting-House, New-Boston " was the West Church at Lynde and Cambridge Streets. See also B.C., Jan. 18-22, 22-25, Feb. 5-8, 12-15, Mar. 1-5, 8-12, 12-15, 22-26, 26-29, 1770; B.G. & C.J., Apr. 9, 16, 30 (S.), 1770; Feb. 18, 25, Oct. 7, 1771; Dec. 13, 20, 1773; M.G. & B.P.B. & A., Dec. 6-13, 13-20, 20-27, 1773; M.S. or T.B.J., Nov. 24, Dec. 1, 8, 16, 22, 29, 1774.

86. M.G. & B.N.L., Sept. 6, 13, 20, 1770. See also B.G. & C.J., Oct. 24, 31, 1768; July 31, Aug. 7, 1769; B.P.B., Aug. 7, 14, 1769; M.G., Aug. 3, 17, 24, Sept. 4, 11, 1769; B.C., July 27-31, 31-Aug. 3, 3-7, 1769. *Letters and Diary of John Rowe* (*op. cit.*, 200), entry of Mar. 23, 1770: " In the evening I went to the Concert Hall to hear Mr. Joan read the Beggars Opera & sing the Songs. He read but indifferently but Sung in Taste. There were upwards of one hundred people there."

1770

DANCING, Small-sword, Back-sword, and the FRENCH LANGUAGE, taught by WILLIAM POPE, at the School occupied by Mr. William Turner, opposite to William Vassal, Esq;

Constant Attendance given at the above School.

Those who will please to send their Children, to dance may depend that great Care will be taken to Instruct them.⁸⁷

1771

DAVID PROPERT

Professor of Musick,

TAKES THIS METHOD of acquainting the Ladies and Gentlemen of this Town and Neighbourhood, That he teaches the Harpsichord, Forte Piano, Guittar, German Flute, &c. and has imported a Variety of new Musick and Musical Instruments, among which is a very fine Tone Harpsichord, and a Forte Piano, all which he disposes of at Mr. Rogers's, near Peter Chardon, Esq; in Cambridge-Street, Boston.⁸⁸

87. M.G. & B.W.N.L., June 28, July 5, 12, 19, 1770.

88. M.G. & B.W.N.L., Jan. 31, 1771. David Propert was organist at Trinity Church, Boston. See *Letters and Diary of John Rowe* (*op. cit.*, 210, 213, 235), entries of Dec. 9, 1770, Mar. 15, 1771, and Oct. 31, 1772. On Feb. 3, 1772, Rowe "went to the Concert" at Propert's "Coffee House . . . very fine Musick & Good Performers" (*ibid.*, 239).

1771

BONTAMPS FARTIER

HEREBY Acquaints the Public, that he keeps his
FENCING SCHOOL

in the Room, formerly Occupied by Mr. William Turner, as a Dancing Room, where he teacheth the SMALL SWORD, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays in the Forenoon.

The said Fartier lives in the House of Mr. Fosdick, in Milk-Street, opposite the Door of the Old-South Meeting-House.

Mrs. Fartier begs Leave to acquaint the Public, That she undertakes to wash and clear-starch Lawns, Muslins and Laces, and the latter of which if rent or tore, she will mend and repair as new. Any Lady that chuses to be instructed in the French Tongue; or in the neatest Method of Embroidery in Gold, Silver or other-ways, shall be forwarded in the most expeditious Manner, and diligently.⁸⁹

1771

WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.

Are taught in the most expeditious Manner, at the South Writing School; from Six to Eight o'Clock P.M.⁹⁰

89. M.G. & B.W.N.L., July 18, 1771. See also *ibid.*, June 6, 13, 20, 27, July 4, 1771. On June 6, 1771, he gave "Mr. Hartley an Invitation to come and push with him, as he has heard the above Gentleman should say he was able to beat him."

90. B.G. & C.J., Oct. 7, 14, 28, 1771. See also *ibid.*, Oct. 1, 8, 15,

1771

PETER CURTIS

BEGS LEAVE to acquaint the Gentlemen and Ladies, That he proposes to open a Dancing-School on Thursday the 25th Instant, at the former School in Queen-Street, opposite William Vassal, Esq; Where he will teach Dancing in a most polite Manner. Those who send their Children may depend that Care will be taken of their Education, and that good Order will be observed. The Days proposed for public School are Mondays and Thursdays.

Said Curtis was educated in Paris and has taught Dancing in several Towns in this Province: As he is now teaching the French Language at Cambridge, any Persons that are disposed to employ him, are desired to leave a Line with Capt. Gore, at the Painter's Arms.⁹¹

1772

At the School in Queen-Street,

SUCH AS INCLINE either to be Taught or to Practice, for their Amusement or Profit, Writing and Arithmetic, may have an opportunity, as a School

1772; Sept. 26, Oct. 10, 1774; M.G. & B. W. N. L., Oct. 1, 8, 15, 1772; Oct. 14, 21, 28, 1773. Very probably, this private evening school was conducted by Samuel Holbrook, master of the South Writing School.

91. B.G. & C.J., Apr. 22, 29, May 6, 20, 27 (S.), June 3 (S.), 1771. Permitted to open a dancing school, May 2, 1771 (B.R., xxxiii, 81). See also M.G. & B.W.N.L., Apr. 19, 25, 1771; Mar. 5, 19 (S.), 26, Apr. 3, 9 (S.), 16, 23, 1772; Mar. 18, 25, Apr. 1, 8, 1773; Jan. 27, Feb. 3, Mar.

will be opened therefor on the first Monday in October next, at 6 o'Clock P.M. and to continue the Time and Hours, by an Assistant (or Usher) of one of the Public Schools. — In this attempt, such as are curious may learn, besides the usual Hands, Roman, Italian Print, all the black Hands, as old English, German-Text, and every other, even to old Court Hand. — As the Youth in this first essay for himself, is determined to exert every faculty for the good of those who favour him with their Tuition, so he hopes by them to lay a foundation for future approbation in the business he is assiduously devoting himself to, namely that of a Writing Master. — Enquire at said School.⁹²

1772

LEWIS DELILE

BEGS LEAVE to acquaint the public, That he teaches the French Language in its native Purity, and having been educated at the famous and antient University of BORDEAUX, where he resided for the Space of fifteen Years, he is not only acquainted with the minutest Elegancies of this Language, but is also

24, 31, Apr. 7, 15, 21, 28, May 5, June 23, July 7, 1774; Apr. 13, 1775; B.G. & C.J., Mar. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, Apr. 13 (S.), 27 (S.), 1772; Mar. 22, Apr. 5 (S.), 1773; B.E.P., Mar. 28, Apr. 4, 11, 18, 1774.

92. B.G. & C.J., Oct. 5 (S.), 1772; M.S. or T.B.J., Oct. 1, 8, 1772. See also B.G. & C.J., Oct. 4, 11, 1773. This was the public Writing School in Queen Street which was located near the south entrance to the subway at Scollay Square. The "Youth" was James Carter, usher at the school from May 4, 1768 to Nov. 10, 1773, when he was elected master (B.R., xvi, 247; xx, 291; xxiii, 202; xviii, 252; xxv, 2).

well versed in the Latin; as many of his literary Performances published in each of these Languages will sufficiently testify.

He instructs grammatically, and intends to divide his teaching into four distinct Parts, the Particulars of which he will explain to his Scholars on their first Application.

He pays very particular Attention to give the most noble and proper Pronunciation, a very essential and necessary thing, but too much neglected by a great many masters.

He has the confidence to hope, that his Zeal to inform his Pupils, his Assiduity to instruct them, and the Success, which, he flatters himself, will result from his Method, will not only recommend him to them, but also procure him the Encouragement and good Will of the Public, as his greatest Ambition will be to merit it.

He doubts not but the Public will readily make a Distinction in his Favor, he being by Birth a Frenchman, educated at the University, and whose Profession it has been to cultivate the BELLES LETTRES from his tender Infancy, Especially POETRY and ELOQUENCE.

His School is at the Room (in King-street) lately improved by Mr. Gerrish, Vendue-Master, and will be constantly attended the following Days in every Week, viz. Monday, Wednesday & Friday, from Five o'Clock in the Morning to One in the Afternoon, and from Three in the Afternoon to nine in the Evening, in order to conform himself to the Conveniences of every Person, as their different Avocations will permit.

The Days on which he does not open his School he

proposes to devote to the Attending Gentlemen and Ladies at their own Houses, at any particular Hours most suitable to those who will please to favor him with their Custom.

Likewise if any certain number of young Ladies would do him the Honour to meet at his School, he would fix for them alone whatever Hour that might be most convenient to them.

The said Delile also acquaints the Public that he will translate or Compose in French any Kind of works either of taste or Commerce for those who require it.⁹³

1772

THE SUBSCRIBER informs the Gentlemen and Ladies in Town, That he purposes to open an ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL for the Instruction of Youth, in a House adjoining to the Treasurer's Office; now improved by Mr. Greenleaf.

From 8 o'Clock to 11 in the Morning, and from 2 to 5 in the Afternoon, he will teach Reading and English

93. B.G. & C.J., June 8, 15 (S.), 22, 1772. Permitted to open a school, June 24, 1772 (B.R., xxiii, 132). See also B.G. & C.J., Oct. 26, Nov. 2, 9, 1772; B.E.P., Mar. 9, 16, 23, 30, 1772; M.G. & B.W.N.L., Feb. 4, 11, 18, 1773; Mar. 3, 1774.

The Literary Diary of Ezra Stiles (ed. F. B. Dexter, 3 vols., N. Y., 1901, 1, 184), entry of Nov. 13, 1771: "This day I was visited by Mr. Lewis Delile a french young Gent. aet. 23. born at Hispaniola — educated eight years in the Univy in Bourdeaux Old France — understands & writes Latin well: but knows not Greek or Hebrew. He is well acquainted with the belles Lettres, and has studied the Politics & Constitutions of antient & modern Empires. He proposes teachg French & fencing." Ezra Stiles was then pastor of the Second Congregational Church in Newport, R. I.

Grammar; and from 11 to 12 in the Morning, and from 5 to 6 in the Afternoon, will teach Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Logic, and Composition. Price 15s per Quarter. No Fire Money nor Entrance will be required.

As many Gentlemen have recommended such a School, as being much wanted in the Town, and encouraged the Subscriber to open one, he hopes for the double Satisfaction of Promoting the Public Interest and his own.

As he has spent many Years in teaching Youth, he apprehends by the Application of the Rules which he has collected from Observation and Experience, he can learn Children to read in less than half the Time they commonly spend in learning; and in a short Time correct a bad Pronunciation, which they often contract, and if not early corrected becomes habitual and is a lasting Blemish to their Reading and Discourse.

The Knowledge of the English Grammar, Logic and Composition is so essential in Education, that no Person can make any Figure in the lettered World without it; therefore it must be a great Advantage to all who have not had a polite Education, to acquire those Parts of Learning. Young Masters and Mistresses who are arrived to Years of Understanding, may acquire a sufficient Knowledge in Grammar and Composition, in a short Time.

Gentlemen and Ladies who incline to send their Children to the School above mentioned, are desired to engage them soon (for the School will be opened as soon as a sufficient Number are engaged) and leave

their Names with the Printers of this Advertisement, or with the Subscriber at his Lodgings, Mrs. Holbrook's, near the Common.

Boston, Sept. 30, 1772.

Joseph Ward.

If a sufficient Number should offer for an Evening School, to be instructed in any of the above mentioned Branches of Learning, the School will keep Monday and Wednesday Evenings,⁹⁴

1772

WRITING AND ARITHMETIC

A SCHOOL FOR 20 Scholars only, will be opened on Monday the second Day of March next, at the Room (in King-Street) lately improved by Mr. Gerish, Vendue-Master, and Attendance given from 11 o'Clock A.M. to Noon, and from 5 to 6 o'Clock, P.M. by Boston, Feb. 13, 1772.

John Fenno.⁹⁵

94. M.G. & B.W.N.L., Oct. 1, 8, 15, 1772. After the death of Abiah Holbrook, Ward was in charge of the South Writing School, Jan. 28-Apr. 10, 1769 (B.R., xxiii, 21). Asked to be appointed master of the school, Mar. 13, 1769 (B.R., xvi, 271). Mrs. Holbrook, at whose house he lived (near the north corner of the present Avery and Tremont Streets), was the widow of Abiah Holbrook. See B.G. & C.J., Apr. 10, 17 (S.), 24 (S.), 1769; B.C., Apr. 17-20, 24-27, May 1-4, 1769; B.E.P., May 1, 8, 1769. Joseph Ward (b. Newton, July 2, 1737; d. Feb. 14, 1812) was a colonel on the staff of General Artemas Ward.

95. M.G. & B.W.N.L., Feb. 13, 20, 27, 1772. See also *ibid.*, Mar. 18, 25, Apr. 1, Oct. 21, 28, Nov. 4, 1773. The town records indicate that he was usher at the South Writing School, Mar. 9-1773-Mar. 16, 1774 (B.R., xviii, 118; xxiii, 213). Fenno was secretary to General Artemas Ward in 1775. See *Dict. Amer. Biog.*, vi, 325.

1772
THE
ENGLISH GRAMMAR-SCHOOL

(Adjoining to the Treasurer's Office)

IS NOW OPEN for the Instruction of Youth; where Gentlemen and Ladies may have their Children taught Reading, Spelling, English-Grammar, Arithmetic, Letter-Writing, and Composition in general. Also Logic, Rhetoric, Oratory, the Knowledge of the Globes, Geography, History, Chronology, Natural and Moral Philosophy; the Nature of Civil Government, and other Parts of Knowledge that are necessary to form the Minds of Youth for entering on the Stage of Life with Advantage, and to make an amiable Figure in the World.

From 11 o'Clock to 12 in the Morning, the School will be kept for those who go to the free Schools, and cannot attend at other Hours.

Boys who are deficient in Reading, and Pronunciation, will be perfected in a short Time.

Those who cannot attend the School constantly, may soon acquire sufficient Knowledge in many of the above Branches of Learning, by receiving a Lesson twice a Week, with proper Directions.

Boston, October 20, 1772.

Joseph Ward.⁹⁶

⁹⁶ B.G. & C.J., Oct. 26, Nov. 2 (S.), 9, 1772. See also *ibid.*, Apr. 11, 1774; and M.S. or T.B.J., Oct. 8, 15, 22, 29, Nov. 5, 1772. A Ward "from Portsmouth" was permitted to open a school, Sept. 23, 1772 (B.R., xxiii, 145).

1773

To the PUBLICK

REGNIER, a Pupil from the French and English Academies of Paris and London, just arrived from England, proposes to teach the FRENCH LANGUAGE, after the most approved and expeditious Method; and FENCING likewise, with all the principal Attitudes and Positions peculiar to that Art.

He also undertakes to give the most general and approved Instructions in HORSEMANSHIP; — An Art justly admired and counted Part of polite Education.

He will attend from 5 in the Morning to 10 in the Evening, upon Ladies and Gentlemen agreeable to their several Appointments; upon receiving their Address, at Mrs KILBY's in Newbury-Street. Where also he will instruct such as may find it inconvenient to have him wait on them at their own Lodgings.

P.S. He will endeavor to attend upon any Ladies or Gentlemen in the Country, within the Distance of four or five Miles.⁹⁷

97. M.G. & B.W.N.L., May 6, 20, 27, June 10 (S.), 1773. See also *ibid.*, Jan. 27, Feb. 3, 17, June 23, July 7, 1774; Apr. 13, 1775; M.G. & B.P.B. & A., June 13–20, 1774; M.S. or T.B.J., Aug. 19, 26, Sept. 2, 9, 1773; Mar. 30, Apr. 6, 1775; B.E.P., Apr. 6, 13, 20, 1775.

1773

MRS. STUART

Milliner from London, living next to Dr. Gardiner's
in Marlborough-Street, Boston

TEACHES young Ladies the Milliners Business in all its Branches, at Two Guineas for Three Months, but if very Young Ladies Six Months. — The Hours for teaching are from 8 in the Morning till 12 at Noon; from one Afternoon till dark.⁹⁸

1773

MOSES DESHON

TAKES this Method to acquaint the Publick, That he purposes, on suitable Encouragement, to open a SINGING SCHOOL, for the Instruction of Youth in the Art of Psalmody, on Tuesday and Friday Evenings, from Six to Nine o'Clock in the Evening, at his Auction-Room in Ann-Street, if a suitable Number appears.⁹⁹

1773

MR. DELILE having been invited by several Gentlemen of Providence and Newport, to teach the French Language in those Places during the Months of August, September & October: Informs the

98. M.G. & B.W.N.L., June 3, July 17 (S.), 24 Aug. 8, 1773. Marlborough (now Washington) Street ran from Summer to School Street.

99. M.G. & B.W.N.L., Dec. 9, 1773; B.G. & C.J., Dec. 13, 1773. He was the son of Moses Deshon (1751).

Public that he intends going there directly, for that Purpose; as on Account of the present Vacation at Cambridge, and the Season of the Year, he can be absent without Injury to his Pupils, who he hopes to find on his Return in the best Disposition to pursue their Studies.¹⁰⁰

1773

EVENING-SCHOOL

THE North Writing-School will be opened next Monday Evening, to receive those who incline to be taught Reading, Writing and Arithmetic.¹⁰¹

1774

JOHN & ELEANOR DRUITT

Most respectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public that they continue to keep School as usual on Hanover-Street, near Concert Hall

JOHN DRUITT, Instructs Young Ladies in the Rudiments of English, Epistolary-writing, Writing and Arithmetic; — intends for their more speedy Improvement, to devote himself entirely to their Service, and not take Boys.

100. M.G. & B.W.N.L., Aug. 5, 12, 1773. Delile "informs the Public That he has taken Lodgings in Cambridge . . . He keeps at the House of Mrs. Prentice . . . opposite to the College, and . . . will come to Town every Week" (B.G. & C.J., May 17, 24, 1773; M.G. & B.W.N.L., May 20, June 3, 1773). N.M., Aug. 23, 30, 1773: "has just arrived" in Newport. M.G. & B.W.N.L., Feb. 24, Mar. 3, 10, 1774: "is arriv'd from Rhode Island."

The Literary Diary of Ezra Stiles (*op. cit.*, 1, 409), entry of Aug. 22, 1773: "This day Ezra [Ezra Stiles, Junior] began to learn French with Mr. Delisle." Ezra Stiles, Junior, graduated from Harvard in 1778.

101. B.G. & C.J., Oct. 4, 1773. The North Writing School stood on

ELEANOR DRUITT, Instructs them in French Grammatically, — Reading English, and Orthography, likewise the following Needleworks, viz.

Point, Brussels, Dresden, Gold, Silver, and Silk Embroidery's of every Kind, Tambour, Feather India and Darning, Springs, with a Variety of Open-work to each; Tapestry, plain lined and drawn Cat-gut black and white, with a Number of beautiful Stitches, Diaper and plain Darnings, French-quilting, Knitting, various Sorts of Marking with the Embellishments of Royal-cross, Plain-cross, Queen, Irish and Ten Stitches, Plain-work & Baby-linnen of the newest Taste &c. &c.

All Manner of Needle-works & Drawing dispatched with Fidelity for Ladies on the most moderate Terms.

As it has been apprehended by some Ladies, said Drutt don't teach Plain-work; therefore begs leave to inform such she does, with equal Care and Assiduity, as she performs the rest of her Undertakings.

They tender their most grateful Thanks to those who have favour'd them with the Care of their Children; and assures the Public, they will exert their utmost Abilities in the Improvement of their Pupils.

It has been rumour'd, they were leaving the Province but is entirely false.¹⁰²

the southwest side of Love Street, also called Love Lane (now Tileston Street, named after John Tileston), between Salem Street and Short Lane (now Wiggin Street). Very probably, this evening school was conducted by John Tileston, master of the North Writing School. See also William Dall.

102. M.G. & B.W.N.L., Apr. 15, 21, 28, May 5, 1774. See also *ibid.*, Mar. 25, Apr. 1, 16, 1773; and B.G. & C.J., Apr. 12, 26 (S.), 1773; Mar. 14, Apr. 4, 1774. B.G. & C.J., Oct. 3, 10, 17, 1774: Adds navigation and bookkeeping.

1774

WRITING AND ARITHMETIC

TO BE TAUGHT IN EVENINGS

The School to be open'd 1st Monday in October next,
at the Writing-School House in Queen-Street,
and to be continued for the Season

WHERE due Care will be taken for Instruction
in its various Branches as usual, and it is hoped
will meet with a like Acceptance, which shall be the
Aim of the Subscriber, an Assistant in one of the public
Schools.

Sept. 19.

WILLIAM DALL, Jun.¹⁰³

1774

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

WHOEVER considers the Inconveniencies to
which young Persons must be subject through
Life, where a proper Acquaintance with Letters, and
Languages is wanting; and the great Advantages
which must arise to those who are designed to act any
considerable Part in Life, from a thorough Knowledge
of the Use of Letters and Propriety of Language, espe-

103. B.G. & C.J., Sept. 26, Oct. 3, 10, 1774. William Dall was usher at the North Writing School, May 7, 1768-? 1775 (B.R., xx, 291; xviii, 181). The school was used in the evening by the master, John Tileston. Dall was again usher at the North Writing School, June 2, 1777-Oct. 15, 1777 (B.R., xxv, 46, 50).

cially of that, which they have by far the most Occasion to use,

Must, undoubtedly, be sensible, that the Study of English Grammar, or the Art of Reading, Speaking and Writing the English Language with strict Propriety, and Elegance, is well worthy the Attention of Youth as a material Part of their Education.

Such Parents, or Guardians, as are disposed to have their Children instructed in this important Branch (or rather Foundation) of Science, may be faithfully served for that Purpose, at the English Grammar School, in Milk-Street by

WILLIAM PAYNE

Ladies who chuse to be instructed at Home, may be waited on with the utmost Complaisance, and strictest Attention, as often as the Nature of the Business requires, and at such Hours as shall be most convenient.

Writing and Arithmetic will be taught to such as desire it, and Letter-Writing in Form.

He will receive the Commands of such as shall please to favour him therewith, at his School in Milk-Street, or at his Lodgings at Mr. Benjamin Gray's in King-Street.¹⁰⁴

104. B.G. & C.J., Nov. 14, 21, 28, 1774. "M^r William Payne from Barnstable applys to the Selectmen for leave to open a School in this Town for teaching English Grammar Writing & Arithmetick," Aug. 10, 1774 (B.R., xxiii, 224). Evidently, permission was granted, although the action is not recorded. See also B.E.P., Aug. 22, 29, Sept. 5, 19 (S.), Nov. 21, 28, Dec. 19, 1774; B.G. & C.J., Nov. 14, 21, 28, 1774; M.G. & B.P.B. & A., Nov. 21-28, 28-Dec. 5, 19-26, 1774; M.S. or T.B.J., Nov. 24, Dec. 1, 8, 16, 22, 29, 1774; Jan. 5, 12, 1775; M.G. & C.J.B.P.B. & A., Dec. 26-Jan. 2, 9-16, 16-23, 30-Feb. 6, Mar. 6-13, 13-20, 27-Apr. 3, 1775; N.E.C. or E.G., May 2, 23, 30, July 4, 11, 1776.

1774

A NEW FRENCH AND WRITING SCHOOL

FRANCIS VAIDALE, born in France at Tours if offered Encouragement proposes to erect the 17th January, about the middle of the Town, an advantageous SCHOOL, where the Youth will be taught to Write in the best Manner, to read and speak FRENCH with Elegance and Propriety. He will keep an Evening School for Gentlemen who incline to learn French and have no Leasure in the Day Time. He will also wait on Gentlemen and Ladies at their Houses if desired. He hopes to give Satisfaction to those who are so Kind as to employ him. For further Particulars enquire of Mr. Andrew Oliver, Auctioneer, South Side of the Town-House.¹⁰⁵

1774

FRENCH SCHOOL

AS the French Language when taught agreeable to its native Purity & Elegance, is acquired with that becoming Ease and Gracefulness, as renders it truly Ornamental;

Francis Vandale begs Leave to inform the Public, that he professes to be a compleat Master of it in all its original Beauty and Propriety, entirely free from any false Mixture or bad Pronunciation, and would be glad of any Gentlemen or Ladies Recommendation of

105. M.G. & B.W.N.L., Jan. 13, 20, 1774. Francis Vandale "applied to the Selectmen," Mar. 13, 1774, "for leave to open a School, in this Town to teach French" (B.R., xxiii, 213).

him by their Application to him as a Pupil, when he hopes he shall give such Satisfaction as is requisite.

He keeps his School at Mr. Martin's in Bromfield's Lane.¹⁰⁶

1774

STENOGRAPHY

OR THE ART OF SHORT-HAND TAUGHT TO PERFECTION

THE Subscriber having, for twenty Years past practised, in public and private, Mr. Weston's most approved Method of this truly useful Art, flatters himself that he has acquired a thorough Knowledge of the same: And, at the Request of a Number of Gentlemen, proposes (if suitable Encouragement is given) to open a School for the Instruction of those that are desirous of becoming Proficients therein.

This Art is useful to every Person, more especially to those in great Business, Gentlemen of the Clergy, Law, &c. both for Dispatch in what they write for their own Memory, and concealing what they would not have lie open to every Eye; also for common placing, or writing down what is most remarkable in any Book which may

106. M.G. & B.W.N.L., Mar. 3, 10, 1774. Bromfield's Lane, also called Rawson's Lane, is now Bromfield Street. Later in the year he taught French and Italian in Newport, R. I. (N.M., Oct. 3, 10, 17, 1774). In the following year he was in New York (R.N.Y.G. or C., N.J., H.R., & Q.W.A., Oct. 26, Nov. 9, 16, 1775; N.Y.G. & W.M., Nov. 27, Dec. 11, 1775). Established again in Boston, he was permitted, Apr. 2, 1777, "to deliver an Oration in French to his Pupils in Faneuil Hall" (B.R., xxv, 33). Francis Vandale was instructor in French at Harvard, 1779-1780.

happen to be lodged in their Hands for a short Time; it is also very useful to seafaring Men and Travellers for keeping a Journal of all Occurrences. By this Art as much may be writ in one Hour, and in one Page, as otherwise in six Hours and six Pages. It is a most useful and necessary Qualification for all young Persons, and is a great Help and Ornament to their other Learning and Accomplishments.

Those who have practised any other Method of Short-Hand, will find it well worth their Pains to change it for this, as a great many have done (and the Subscriber for one) by Reason of its being so very speedy and legible, which are the two most essential Properties of Short-Hand, and the principal Design of the Art; for by this Method Joining Rules are taught, by which may, in every Sentence, be joined two, three, four, five, six, seven or more Words together in one, without taking off the Pen; and each of these Sentences are writ in Half the Time and Half the Room that they can be writ disjoined.

J. HODGSON.

A Specimen of the Writing may be seen, and the Terms of Teaching known, by applying to the Subscriber at his House near Liberty-Tree, or at the Printing-Office in School-Street.¹⁰⁷

107. M.G. & B.P.B. & A., July 4-11, 11-18, 1774. The Liberty Tree stood on the east side of Orange (now Washington) Street near the south corner of Essex Street. Evans, *Amer. Bibliog.*, iv, No. 11683: "The trial of . . . the soldiers in his Majesty's 29th Regiment of Foot, for the Murder of Crispus Attucks, Samuel Gray, Samuel Maverick, James Caldwell, and Patrick Carr, on Monday-evening, the 5th of March, 1770 . . . Taken in Shorthand by John Hodgson," Boston, 1770.

1775

RUTH HERN

HEREBY informs the Public, that she intends to open SCHOOL the 20th of March, in Orange-Street, South-End, against the sign of the Swan; where she will endeavor to Teach young Misses all the various Arts and Branches of Needle-Work: Namely, Needle-lace-work, Needle-work on Lawns and Muslins, flowering with Cruel-working Pocket-Books, with Irish-stitch, drawing and working Twilights, marking of Letters, and Plain-sewing, &c.

Learning young Children to Read.¹⁰⁸

1775

WILLIAM TURNER

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his Friends, both in Town and Country, that he purposes opening a Dancing-School on Monday the 20th Current at Concert-Hall, to teach Minuets, English Country Dances and Cotillons. — Those Gentlemen and Ladies who design to favour him with the Tuition of their Children, may be assured the utmost Order and Decency shall be preserved.¹⁰⁹

108. M.G. & B.W.N.L., Mar. 2, 9, 17, 30, 1775. Orange (now Washington) Street ran from Essex to Dover Street.

109. B.E.P., Mar. 13, 20, 27, Apr. 3, 1775. See also M.G. & B.P.B. & A., Mar. 6-13, 1775.

1775

DANCING ACADEMY

THOMAS TURNER begs Leave to inform the Public, that he has opened a School opposite William Vassall's, Esq; to teach the elegant Art of Dancing, in the most improved Taste, viz. Minuets, Cotillons, Hornpipes and English Country Dances. — Those Parents to whom it may be agreeable to confer on him the Tutorage of their Children, may depend on such Care and Assiduity as shall prove greatly to their Advantage. — Any Gentleman or Lady not inclining to attend the public School, shall be waited on with Pleasure and Attention.¹¹⁰

1775

ON THE 20th Instant, will be opened at Mr. Rogers's, at New-Boston; A SCHOOL for teaching MISSES all Kinds of Needle-Work, by Mrs. LOVELL.¹¹¹

1775

ENGLISH SCHOOL

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he has remov'd his School from Milk Street, to a House in Seven Star Lane, opposite Sir William

110. B.E.P., Mar. 20-27, Apr. 3, 1775. He also taught fencing. See B.G. & C.J., July 18, 25, Aug. 1, 1774; M.G. & B.W.N.L., July 21, Aug. 25, 1774; Mar. 17, 30, 1775; M.G. & B.P.B. & A., July 25-Aug. 1, 1774; M.S. or T.B.J., Mar. 30, Apr. 6, 1775. Thomas Turner was William Turner's brother.

111. M.G. & B.P.B. & A., Mar. 6-13, 1775.

Pepperell's, where he continues to instruct youth in Reading, Writing, &c. Such parents and others as chuse to favor him with the care of their Children may depend on his utmost endeavours to further their improvement.

ABRAHAM WARREN.

N.B. Attendance will be given to young Ladies and such as are desirous of being taught Writing alone, from Eleven till Twelve o'Clock in the Forenoon, and from Five till Six in the Afternoon at the said School, where any persons may be inform'd of the Terms, by applying from Eight o'Clock in the Morning till Six in the Evening. — Young Gentlemen may be taught some Branches of the Mathematicks.¹¹²

1776

A MORNING SCHOOL

YOUNG LADIES, or young Gentlemen, who have a mind to be acquainted with the French Language; to be perfected in reading, speaking or writing the English; — to be introduced to, or compleated in their Improvements, in Arithmetic, Penmanship, or Epistolary Writing, may be properly assisted in pursuing either of these Attainments, from 5 to 7 o'Clock in the Morning, at the School on Court Square, opposite

112. M.G. & B.W.N.L., Aug. 17, 1775. Earlier in the year, he proposed "to open the School lately occupied by Mr. PAINE, in Milk-Street" (*ibid.*, May 25, 1775). "Sir William Pepperell's" was near the east corner of Hawley and Summer Streets.

the East Door of the State House; where constant Attendance will be given, and the most useful Branches of common Education taught in the best approved Manner.

“ On Morning Wings, how active springs the Mind! ” ¹¹³

113. N.E.C., July 4, 11, 18, 1776.

COMMENTARY

COMPARED with the program of instruction revealed in the records of the seventeenth century, the subjects advertised in the newspapers are rather startling. However, it would be unreasonable to assume that they were not taught until the eighteenth century. They reflect definite cultural and vocational needs which certainly existed in seventeenth century Boston.

In 1709, Owen Harris was giving instruction in "Writing, Arithmetick in all its parts; And also Geometry, Trigonometry, Plain and Sphaerical, Surveying, Dialling, Gauging, Navigation, Astronomy; The Projection of the Sphaere, and the use of the Mathematical Instruments." To this offering, John Green, in the same year, added reading and merchants accounts. A few years later, Samuel Granger taught "Grammar, Writing after a free and easy manner, in all the hands usually practiced, Arithmetick Vulgar and Decimal in a concise and practical Method, Merchants Accompts, Geometry, Algebra, Mensuration, Geography, Trigonometry, Astronomy, Navigation and other parts of the Mathematicks, with the use of the Globes and other Mathematical Instruments."

With the development of commerce and the trades, came the need for instruction in subjects not offered in the public schools maintained by the town. Competition and the changing techniques of the various occupations made their special demands on those who were

preparing to engage in these pursuits. Certain vocations demanded a theoretical training which could not be provided satisfactorily by the apprenticeship system. This was particularly true of surveying, navigation, and business life.

The surveyor required a fundamental training in algebra, geometry, trigonometry, mensuration, geography, and the "making of Maps," as well as in the use of his instruments. John Leach announced "Mensuration of Superficies, Solids, Heights and Distances both accessible and inaccessible," and "Surveying with or without the Theodolite." For measuring surfaces, solids, "&c. &c.," Captain George Mackay taught "the use of the plain Scale, Gunter and sliding Gunter and Sector." To the student of navigation, similar instruction was available, including, in addition, astronomy, charts, globes, "and Journal keeping in a practical Method; either with all kinds of Books and Instruments in use, or without any. . . . Also, Drawing, as far as it is useful for a compleat Sea-Artist, as it respects taking Prospects of Land and surveying Harbours."

The "practical Branches of the Mathematicks" offered in the schools were surveying, navigation, dialing, gauging, fortification, gunnery, optics, and mechanics. Although not always indicated in such detail, they were in constant demand throughout the period. For those who were pursuing these courses, algebra, geometry, logarithms, mensuration, conic-sections, and calculus were indispensable.

The development of domestic and foreign commerce

is reflected in the schools in which the "mercantile" subjects were offered. Commercial education in the colonial period had the same purpose that it has at the present time, to give technical preparation for business life. The commercial course was designed to prepare accountants, bookkeepers, clerks, scribes, merchants, and bankers for their special vocations. For these purposes, the schools gave instruction in "Arithmetick in all its Branches," bookkeeping "after the Italian Method" of double entry, "divers Sorts of Writing, viz. English and German Texts; the Court, Roman, Secretary & Italian Hands;" and "Foreign Exchanges" for those who wished to enter the employ of merchants engaged in foreign trade.

One usually thinks of shorthand in connection with business training, and it should be remarked that "this truly useful Art" does not seem to have enjoyed a widespread popularity in the schools. Caleb Philipps taught "the celebrated Mr. Weston's Short-Hand," which was used somewhat later by John Hodgson, who informed the public that "This Art is useful to every Person, more especially to those in great Business, Gentlemen of the Clergy and Law, &c. For Dispatch in what they write for their own Memory, and concealing what they would not have lie open to every eye."¹ In January, 1711/12 Cotton Mather decided

1. Professor C. M. Andrews, in a chapter on "The Intellectual Life" of the American colonies, says: "Whether shorthand was anywhere taught is doubtful and highly improbable (*Colonial Folkways*, New Haven, 1920, pp. 142-43). Many diaries, sermons, interleaved almanacs and other memoranda supply evidence of its use in colonial Boston.

that "It may be many Wayes for the Advantage of my Daughters, to have them well-instructed in Shorthand. I would therefore apply myself unto this part of their Education."² He considered it one of the "Favours, wherein Mankind enjoys most conspicuous Benefits."³ Apparently, the only modern foreign language taught in the schools was French. This is somewhat strange, in view of the fact that Portuguese, Spanish, Italian and Dutch appeared in the schools of the other seacoast cities. Not only were they "useful for future Merchants," and "for such Gentlemen who trade to Europe or the West-Indies," but, with the exception of Portuguese, Spanish and Dutch, they were "polite Languages." For various reasons, the most popular of the foreign tongues was French. "This useful, elegant, and almost universal language" was considered a necessary accomplishment.

Throughout the period, there was a steady demand for instruction in Latin and Greek. Both were necessary for boys who were destined for college. They had their place also in the linguistic equipment of the educated adult.

According to Clifton Johnson, "In colonial days geography was spoken of as 'a diversion for a winter's evening,' and acquaintance with it was considered an accomplishment rather than a necessity."⁴ My collec-

2. "The Diary of Cotton Mather" (7 *Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc.*, viii, 153).

3. *Ibid.*, viii, 110, entry of Sept., 1711.

4. C. Johnson, *Old-Time Schools and School-Books* (N. Y., 1904), 318. He continues: "Some rudimentary instruction in the science was occasionally given at the more advanced schools, but the topic was not taken up in the elementary schools until after the Revolution."

tion of eighteenth century school announcements contains ninety-seven instances of the teaching of geography, in many towns or cities, between the years 1720 and 1774, not one of which refers to the subject as a "diversion for a winter's evening."⁵ It was a "necessity" for cultural and vocational purposes alike. With geometry, trigonometry, and astronomy, it was an accepted part of the training of the navigator. Usually, it was advertised among "the useful Sciences." Jonathan Homer, who attended the South Grammar School from 1766 to 1773, recalls that during "The last two years of my school life nobody taught English Grammar or Geography, but Col. Joseph Ward . . . who was self-taught, and set up a school in Boston."⁶ The records indicate that geography was offered in Boston in 1720, 1727, 1743, 1754 and 1772.

In Samuel Granger's announcement of 1720, "Grammar" very probably meant English, not Latin grammar. It may have been taught by Edward

5. Johnson's statement suggests Alice Morse Earle's *Child Life in Colonial Days* (N. Y., 1899), 147: "Geography was an accomplishment rather than a necessary study, and was spoken of as a diversion for a winter's evening. . . . It was not taught in the elementary schools till this century. Morse's Geography was not written till after the Revolution." It is repeated in Mary C. Crawford's *Social Life in Old New England* (Boston, 1914), 30.

The inference based on the late appearance of Jedidiah Morse's *Geography Made Easy* (New Haven, 1784) recalls Noah Webster's letter to Henry Barnard, Mar. 10, 1840, in which he says, with reference to the "common schools when I was young, or before the Revolution," that "No geography was studied before the publication of Dr. Morse's small books on that subject about the year 1786 or 1787" (Barnard's *Amer. Jour. Educ.*, xiii, 123). The American colonists did not wait for the publication of Morse's text. Various geographies circulated here during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

6. *The Common School Journal*, xii (Boston, 1850), 312.

Cheever in 1749, and by George Suckling who offered "English" in 1751. The "Rudiments of English" were advertised in 1774 by John Druitt. "English Grammar" was certainly taught by John Griffith in 1766, Joseph Ward in 1772, and William Payne in 1774.

Clifton Johnson remarks that "History was not taken up in the schools until the nineteenth century was well begun."⁷ It was offered in the private schools of Boston as early as 1734, and again in 1743 and 1772. Joseph Ward included "Chronology," an important supplementary subject which supplied historical dates. The "Nature of Civil Government" was also studied in his school.

For girls, there was instruction not only in the rudiments — spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic — but also in "Reading with Elegance and Propriety," English grammar, "English Diction," epistolary writing, history, Latin, Greek, and the "polite Accomplishments." The latter included French, vocal and instrumental music, dancing, pastry, "Wax-Work . . . Japanning, Quill-Work," needlework, "Painting upon Glass," and "that most ingenious Art of Painting on Gauze and Catgutt." Other "Works proper for Young Ladies and Gentlemen" were "Drawing with

7. *Op. cit.*, 371. In this connection, Noah Webster notes that "No history was read, as far as my knowledge extends, for there was no abridged history of the United States" (*Amer. Jour. Educ., op. cit.*, 123). There was no history of the United States before the Revolution, but histories of North America, the various colonies, New England, Great Britain, and the principal foreign countries were printed in this country between 1640 and 1770. In addition, many histories published abroad were sold here.

the Pencil and all kinds of Water Painting." Needle-work embraced an elaborate offering: "Dresden on Lawn and Muslin, and Work in Imitation of Brussels Lace . . . Shell-Work, and Flowers for the Head," samplers, "Embroidery in Gold and Silver, and all Sorts of shaded work in Colours," filigree, "Turkey-Work," flourishing, "Brocaded-Work for Handkerchiefs," "Silk Embroidery's of every Kind, Tambour, Feather India and Darning, Springs, with a Variety of Open-work to each; Tapestry, plain lined and drawn Cat-gut black and white, with a Number of beautiful Stitches, Diaper and plain Darnings, French-quilting, Knitting, various Sorts of Marking with the Embellishments of Royal-cross, Plain-cross, Queen, Irish and Ten Stitches, Plain-work & Baby-linnen of the newest Taste &c. &c."

The accomplishments for boys included "Small-sword, Back-sword," fencing "with all the principal Attitudes and Positions peculiar to that Art," dancing, music, drawing, painting, and horsemanship, "An Art justly admired and counted Part of polite Education."

Dancing, no longer forbidden, was taught in many schools patronised by children as well as adults. As early as 1712, George Brownell was permitted to offer it with other subjects. Shortly after his death, late in 1738, his house was used as a "Dancing School" by Ephraim Turner. In 1765 William Turner asked "Leave to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Town and Country, that he has opened his Dancing and Fencing School, in the Room where his Father formerly taught." The family tradition was also carried

on by Thomas Turner, another son, who established a school for dancing and fencing in 1774. "Cotillons, Hornpipes, and English Country Dances," minuets and "Brettans" were the popular dances of the century.

The sources reveal the existence of many evening schools. Although evidence is not at hand, it may be supposed that they made their appearance in Boston before the end of the seventeenth century. The earliest evening school advertised in the newspapers was established by Samuel Granger in 1720: "They whose Business won't permit 'em to attend the usual School Hours, shall be carefully attended and instructed in the Evenings."

Offering instruction at "convenient" hours, they were designed for "those who cannot attend in the Day-Time." The most popular term was "the Winter Season," from the first of October to the first of April.

With their comprehensive curricula, including liberal and vocational courses, the evening schools met the needs of all classes of students. Nathaniel Oliver, Junior, announced that in his day and evening school "He endeavours with Fidelity to furnish such Youth as are put under his Tuition, with those Sciences necessary before their Apprenticeship to Business; or qualify them for superior Academies."

Notwithstanding the variant schedules, the "customary Hours" of the day schools were from eight to eleven o'clock in the morning, and from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. The abbreviated notice by John Griffith, "Those who attend Latin School, and

Misses at the usual Hours," refers to the hours from eleven to twelve o'clock and from five to six o'clock. Joseph Ward announced that "From 11 o'Clock to 12 in the Morning, the School will be kept for those who go to the Free Schools, and cannot attend at other Hours." These advertisements call attention to the fact that, for boys, the private schools supplemented the instruction given in the public schools.

The masters of the schools were of all sorts. Some were college graduates, and probably were well qualified for their profession. Isaac Greenwood, author of the first arithmetic printed in the American colonies, had been first Hollis Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at Harvard College. One had "followed that Employment above Twenty Years with very good Success." Others were masters and ushers at the public schools.

In all cases, private schoolmasters had to be approved and licensed by the selectmen. An Act of March 19, 1711/12 provided:

That no person or persons shall or may presume to set up or keep a school for the teaching and instructing of children or youth in reading, writing, or any other science, but such as are of sober and good conversation, and have the allowance and approbation of the selectmen of the town in which any such school is to be kept; grammar-school masters to have approbation as the law in such case already provides.⁸

The penalty was forty shillings. An Act of June 28, 1701 required that "Every grammar-school master . . . be approved by the ministers of the town, and the

8. *Acts and Resolves of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay*, I, 681-82.

ministers of the two next adjacent towns, or any two of them, by certificate under their hands.”⁹

The private schools were so varied in character that one hesitates to name or label them. During the colonial period the terms “elementary” and “secondary” were not used to designate schools. The public schools maintained by the town were called “Latin” or “grammar” schools, and “writing schools.” For the private schools, there was no such simple, commonly accepted classification. A private school was usually advertised as a “School,” and the designation, like “Day School” or “Evening School,” was used without reference to the subjects taught. In private school usage a “Grammar School” was either an English grammar school or a Latin grammar school.

The public schools made no attempt to meet the educational needs of all. They continued in their old-accustomed ways. The private schools were free to originate, and to adapt their courses of instruction to the interests of the students. The masters sought always to keep strictly abreast of the time, for their livelihood depended on the success with which they met these needs. No such freedom or incentive was offered the masters of the public schools. It is quite evident that the private school was a flexible, growing institution which played an important part in the educational life of the town.

9. *Op. cit.*, I, 470. An Act of May 3, 1654 instructed the selectmen “not to admitt or suffer any such to be contynued in the office or place of teaching, or educating, instructing of youth or child . . . that haue manifested themselves unsound in the faith or scandalous in their liues” (*Records of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England*, IV, Pt. I, 182-83).

APPENDIX

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF TEACHERS

Ames Angier. "Mar. 1711. This year I was put to school to Mr. Ames Angier, in Boston" ("The Diary of John Comer," in *Coll. R. I. Hist. Soc.*, VIII, 16). "This month I began my grammar with my old schoolmaster, Mr. Ames Angier" (*ibid.*, 20, entry of Dec., 1720). "On ye 15th of Aug^t, I left my former master, Mr. Angier" (*ibid.*, 21, entry of 1721). Ames Angier (A.B., Harvard, 1701; A.M.) was master of the South Writing School, Mar. 15, 1719/20–May 15, 1722 (B.R., VIII, 143, 164–65).

Mrs. Nathaniel Williams. Cotton Mather notes in his diary, Apr. 29, 1711, that "It may be much for the Interest of my little Son Samuel, if I send him to learn to read, with the Wife of him that is Master of the Grammar-School, and then the Master of the School may take all Opportunities to forward him in further Learning" (7 *Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc.*, VIII, 68). Samuel Mather, b. Oct. 30, 1706.

Jacob Sheafe. "Messu^{rs} Jacob Sheafe & Edw^d Goddard are approved by the Sel. men as Keepers of Schools in this Town for the Teaching youth to write &c. as they have heretofore done," June 9, 1712 (B.R., XI, 164–65). Jacob Sheafe was master of the Writing School in Queen Street, Mar. 16, 1713/14–July 11, 1722 (B.R., VIII, 101; XI, 202; XIII, 100); and master of the South Writing School, July 11, 1722–?May 8, 1727 (B.R., XIII, 153).

Edward Goddard. See Jacob Sheafe (above).

Hannah Tapper. Permitted "to Exercise the Keeping of School within this Town," Sept. 8, 1712 (B.R., XI, 172).

Mrs. Trevett. "October the 8 [1713] Sarah Hutchinson was sent to school to Mr^s trivet for 4 pence a week the third day of December being 8 weeks after I paid her 2:8 the 14 of January paid her 2 shillings the 10 of march paid her 2 shillings 8^d" (*The Diary and Letters of . . . Thomas Hutchinson, op. cit.*, I, 41). Sarah Hutchinson, b. Mar. 29, 1708.

John Sanderline. Permitted "to keep a School . . . for the Teaching of Navigation, writeing and Arithmatick," Mar. 20, 1715/16 (B.R., XIII, 2).

Mrs. Woodell. "To Cash paid Mr^s Woodell for Elisha and hannahs scholing . . . 3^s" (*The Diary and Letters of . . . Thomas Hutchinson, op. cit.*, I, 43, entry of June 16, 1718). This may have been Mrs. Sarah Woodwell. Hannah Hutchinson, b. Nov. 1, 1714; Elisha Hutchinson, b. Feb. 6, 1715/16.

Mrs. Tuck. "Paid Mr^s Tuck For Sarah and Abigaill Hutchinsons scholling . . . 11^s 4^d" (*The Diary and Letters of . . . Thomas Hutchinson, op. cit.*, I, 43, entry of June 16, 1718). Abigail Hutchinson, b. Aug. 2, 1709.

John Proctor. Permitted "to keep a School in Boston to teach Writing, Cyfering &c.," Nov. 26, 1722 (B.R., XIII, 108). He was master of the North Writing School, Mar. 9, 1730/31-Mar. 15, 1742/43 (B.R., XII, 21; XIV, 4).

John Swinerton. Permitted "to Keep a School to Instruct Reading wrighting," July 26, 1725 (B.R., XIII, 140). He was admitted an inhabitant, "from Salem," July 15, 1725 (B.R., XIII, 140), where he had been master of a public school (J. G. Felt, *Annals of Salem*, 2 vols., 2nd. ed., Salem, 1845, I, 444). On May 9, 1744, his petition for permission to "keep a Free School" in Boston was denied (B.R., XIV, 50).

Increase Gatchell. In his will, June 1, 1727, he refers to himself as a schoolmaster (*Suffolk County Probate Records*, xxvii, 69). Was in Boston as early as Oct. 19, 1722, when he married Elizabeth Calfe (B.R., xxviii, 106). Died before Feb. 12, 1727/28.

Richard Champion. Permitted to "keep a School . . . for Teaching and Instructing in writing Arechmetick and in the Art of Navigation and other parts of the Mathematicks," Jan. 12, 1730/31 (B.R., XIII, 204).

C. Phipps. Permitted "to open a School for Writing and Cyphering," June 20, 1733 (B.R., XIII, 242).

Nathaniel Williams. Permitted "to keep a School for the Teaching and Instructing of Children or youth in Reading, Writing or any other Science," Dec. 10, 1735 (B.R., XIII, 282-83). Nathaniel Williams (b. Aug. 16, 1675; A.B., Harvard, 1693; A.M.; d. Jan. 10, 1737/38) was usher to Ezekiel Cheever at the "first Free Schoole," June 12, 1703-Aug. 21, 1708 (B.R., VIII, 29; XI, 33, 36); and master, Aug. 21, 1708-May 21, 1734 (B.R., XI, 79; XII, 59-60, 86). See B.W.N.L., Jan. 5-12, 1737/38; N.E.W.J., Jan. 17, 1737/38; and Thomas Prince, *A Funeral Sermon on the Reverend Mr. Nathanael Williams* (Boston, 1738), 26-27.

Mr. Perkins. Mentioned in an advertisement by Margaret Mackellwen (B.E.P., Nov. 29, Dec. 6, 20, 27, 1736).

Mrs. Hyndes. "Last Wednesday Night was . . . Interr'd . . . Mrs. Hyndes Widow (Capt. Grocock's Sister) who has for some Years kept a School in this Town for the Education of young Children: They with their Parents and many others respectfully following her to the Grave" (B.G., Oct. 11-18, 1736).

Mrs. Rebecca North. Permitted "to open a School for the Teaching of Children in Reading, and the Use of the Needle," Apr. 13, 1737 (B.R., xv, 32-33). She "came from Piscataqua."

Thomas Baker. Probably Thomas Baker, A.B., Harvard, 1724; A.M. Permitted "to keep a School . . . for Teaching Reading Writing and Arithmetick," Apr. 5, 1738 (B.R., xv, 104).

Ephraim Turner. Permitted to open a "School for Dancing in the House where m^r Brownell lately kept his School,

who is since Deceased," Feb. 14, 1738/39 (B.R., xv, 159). George Brownell "lately" kept school "in Treamount Street." See also B.R., xvii, 10 (Mar. 23, 1742/43). Ephraim Turner was the father of Thomas and William Turner, dancing masters.

John Leddell. Permitted "to open a School . . . for the Instructing of Children and others in Writing, Arithmetick, Geometry, Algebra, &c.," Apr. 11, 1739 (B.R., xv, 172).

Cornelius Linch. Permitted "to keep a School within this Town for teaching Reading Writing Arithmetick Navigation &c.," Oct. 15, 1740 (B.R., xv, 256). In 1748 Linch conducted a school in New York (N.Y.G., R.W.P.B., July 4, 11, 18, 25, 1748).

James Dukes. "Voted, That M^r. James Dukes with his Wife from Barbadoes be admitted Inhabitants . . . & that he have Liberty to Open a School . . . for teaching Children to Dance & for his Wifes teaching needle Work to Children," Oct. 5, 1743 (B.R., xvii, 35).

Mrs. James Dukes. See James Dukes (above).

Mrs. Wilson. Andrew Eliot's diary (Ms. at Mass. Hist. Soc.), entry of Jan. 6, 1752: "M^{rs} Wilson for Schoolg. 1 - -."

John Lovell. The list of "Books Benjamin Dolbeare Jun^r learnt at m^r John Lovell's Latin School in Boston from 1752 to 1759" (MSS. at Mass. Hist. Soc., and Boston Latin School) indicates that he gave private instruction in French during those years. He acted as interpreter for the town, Apr. 30, 1742 (B.R., xv, 342). John Lovell (A.B., Harvard, 1728; A.M.) was usher at the South Grammar School, ?Mar. 10, 1728/29-May 21, 1734 (B.R., xii, 4, 31, 36); and master, May 21, 1734-Apr. 19, 1775 (B.R., xii, 86; B.W.N.L., May 16-23, 1734).

Mrs. Sarah Thwing. An advertisement by James Thwing, baker, refers to "the House where Mrs. Sarah Thwing keeps her School, in School-Street" (B.N.L., Apr. 10, 24, 1760).

John Tileston. "Open'd Evening School," Oct. 12, 1761 (D. C. Colesworthy, *John Tileston's School; also his Diary from 1761 to 1766*, Boston, 1887, p. 71). "Renew'd my Licence," Jan. 13, 1763 (*ibid.*, 72). John Tileston was usher at the North Writing School, Aug. 15, 1754-Mar. 23, 1761; and master, Mar. 23, 1761-1819. For schoolmasters who arrived at the port of Boston, but did not establish here, see B.R., xxix, 238, 257, 276, 284, 285, 297, 304, 305, 306.

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